The Nation.

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The Week.

THE date fixed for the National Republican Convention, June 7, is spoken of in some quarters as unusually early, but this is not the case. In 1880 the Republicans called their Convention to meet on June 2, and the Democrats called theirs for June 22. In 1884 the dates were, Republican June 3, and Democratic July 8. In 1888, the Democrats took the lead, fixing their date at June 5, and the Republicans following with June 19. What the Democrats will do this year remains to be seen, but it seems improbable that they will fix upon a date earlier than that chosen by the Republicans, for the only reason apparent, namely, the "moral effect" of being first in the field. The campaign is long enough to satisfy both parties when the nominations are made fully four months before election. In fact, there is always a lull of a month or two after the conventions meet, neither party beginning the campaign in earnest much before the first of September. As regards the city chosen for the Republican Convention next year, Minneapolis, we are unable to detect any poignant regret in this part of the country over the fact that New York has lost it. We presume the fact of the Republicans going West to make their nominations will send the Democrats there too, and the latter will therefore be spared the peril of having their Convention assemble under the auspices of Tammany Hall.

Hill is employing his last days at Albany in a determined attempt to steal the control of the Legislature from the Republicans. Despite Flower's large majority for Governor, the Democrats did not secure the Legislature. The responsibility for this failure really rests upon the Governor. A reapportionment based upon a State census in 1885 would undoubtedly have given the Democrats a majority in each branch this year. Such a census was ordered by the Constitution, and would have been made had not Hill vetoed a bill providing for it passed by the Republicans, which was of precisely the same character as the one signed by Tilden ten years before. Having, by his folly years ago, lost his party the Legislature in the election this fall, Hill set out after election to recover control of the body by fraud. He has had his "heelers" at work to this end all over the State, Deputy Attorney-General Maynard taking the lead in the disreputable business. It culminated on Monday in the proceedings of the Dutchess County Supervisors at Poughkeepsie. The returns from the Senatorial district of which Dutchess constitutes a part showed a plurality for Deane, the Republican candidate. The Board of Supervisors is controlled by the Democrats, and on Monday they pushed through, without explanation or opportunity for discussion, a resolution giving Osborne, the Democratic candidate, enough additional votes in Dutchess County to overcome the Republican plurality in the rest of the district and give him a plurality of 14. As the County Clerk refused to sign these returns, the Democratic majority of the Board appointed a substitute and hurried him off to file the papers at Albany. All this action was in plain violation of explicit provisions of the statute, which denies the Board of County Canvassers any authority to throw out votes, as was done in this case by the score. The Republicans will, of course, appeal to the courts, and there should be no doubt that justice will be done in the matter.

This latest performance of Hill's, like so many previous ones, will hurt the prospects of the Democratic party, not merely in New York, but throughout the country. There is nothing which is more offensive to independent men than such attempts to alter the results of an election. The Republicans have always suffered from the performances of the Louisiana and Florida Returning Boards in 1876, by which, as candid members of the party now universally admit, the man who was entitled to the Presidency was defrauded out of it. People are in no mood nowadays to condone a repetition of the Returning-Board business in New York. Nor will all voters discriminate as to the responsibility for such actions. It is not simply "Dave" Hill who commits them; it is the Democratic Governor of the chief State in the Union.

That is a bright idea which is agitating the politicians of Kansas—the idea of electing a proxy Senator to represent the State in the departments at Washington. The movement was conceived as a means of mortifying the new Senator, Peffer, and perhaps forcing him to resign. The presumption is, that if Peffer is denied the privilege of scouring the departments to get places for Kansas office-seekers and to obtain garden seeds and copies of the Patent Office Report for his constituents, he will be lonesome, and will become gradually weary of life, so that after a year or two he will resign or commit suicide. This conception of the Senatorial career prevails extensively among the spoils politicians. There are few Mugwumps in Kansas to present the opposing view of a Senator giving his time and strength to the study of the Constitution and laws, with now and then a dip into political economy, and really enjoying that kind of life. What a Kansas Senator ought to be doing, and to enjoy doing, is the getting of "something equally as good" for every able-bodied man in his State of his own political party. Peffer, of course, cannot fill this rôle, because his party is not in power at Washington. Hence all the greater need of a proxy Senator to be elected by the Legislature and paid by the State. We hope that the novelty of this experiment will not deter the Kansas politicians from carrying their idea into practice. It would be a much greater reform than they imagine, and would probably extend to all the States in time. New York, just at this time, is in great need of a proxy Senator, having lost one Republican from the upper house. Mr. Thomas C. Platt is exercising the functions of such a proxy by turning people out of the Custom-house and other people into it, etc., etc. He ought to be recognized by a formal election. He ought to have a commission which he could show, and which other persons, like ex-Collector Erhardt, could compel him to show. There is really more in this project for proxy Senators than appears on the surface; but we think that the idea of causing Peffer to resign from mortification will hardly be realized.

The woman suffragists in Kansas held a convention last week, and resolved to seek the passage by the next Legislature of an act giving their sex the right to vote in all other elections, as they now enjoy it in municipal elections. In most States the chief support of woman suffrage has come from the Republican party, and it was a Republican Legislature in Kansas which enacted the municipal-suffrage law. But the politicians have been sadly disappointed in the result. At the last elections the women in several of the chief cities voted largely with the Democrats, and thereby gave that party control of the government of Topeka and other places. Some of the managers became so indignant that they declare not only that they will not extend woman suffrage, but that they will take away the right to vote so far as the sex now enjoys it. Very likely this feeling will prove strong enough to prevent further legislation for some time to come, but there is little probability that any step backward will be taken.

Admiral Brown said on Thursday at San Francisco:

> "The statement that the papers got out extras stating that, by the kindness of the *San Francisco's* officers, they gave particulars of the landing at Quintero, is altogether false. The papers did not publish anything of the kind."

The Admiral must, then, have been extraordinarily ignorant of what was going on under his nose. A copy of the Valparaiso *Gaceta Comercial* of August 21 was sent to this office by an American residing in Chili. Under the headline, "A Battle at Hand!" it gave an account of the military situation, beginning: "From trustworthy news brought by the United States war-ship *San Francisco* yesterday, we know for a certainty that the revolutionists have disembarked, from their twelve transports and six war-vessels, about 8,000 men in the vicinity of Concon and Quintero." We give Admiral Brown

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the credit of supposing that his denial was not based on a mere quibble over the word "extras." The issue of the paper was not an extra edition, so far as we know. Nor has anybody asserted that the information was given by the "*San Francisco's* officers." But the Admiral could not have been relying upon any such verbal quibble, for he added sweepingly, "The papers did not publish anything of the kind." But we have shown that one paper most decidedly did.

Judge Ross, of the United States District Court in California, has sentenced three young Yuma Indians to death for killing an old medicine man who had undertaken to make rain and had failed to do so, such failure being, under the tribal laws, punishable with death. We sincerely trust the sentence will not be carried out. The execution of these men would be justifiable only on the assumption that the production of rain at will would be a miracle, or, in other words, a departure from the ordinary course of nature, and that the Indians had, therefore, no right to expect it from any man. This, it is true, has been the accepted view of rain-making in the United States from the foundation of the Government. The Indian rain-maker has always been regarded as an impostor and a subject of ridicule. But this view has been formally and officially abandoned. Congress has accepted the Indian theory that rain can be produced by the use of certain arts or incantations, in defiance of or in disregard of the explanation of Nature's mode of producing rain given by the modern physicists. It has voted money for the expenses of white rain-makers possessing no more scientific equipment than the savage medicine men, and one of our executive departments has actually appointed medicine men for the express purpose of producing departures from the previously recognized order of nature. This return to the practices of a very early culture—for the Yuma culture is undoubtedly very primitive—imposes on our courts, as it seems to us, the obligation to treat the Yuma mode of keeping the rain-makers in order with a certain respect, and would even justify the judges in borrowing and in recognizing in their decisions some of the Yuma sanctions. How do we know, for instance, with our limited experience of rain-making, that rain-makers can be kept up to their work except by the remorseless application of the death penalty? Is not the tribal law, in all probability, an induction from a large body of facts collected during many ages? If these young men should now be hanged, and we should discover, a year or two hence, during a great drought, that the execution of Dyrenforth was a terrible necessity, should we not all suffer the keenest remorse? Let us ask, too, whether, in the present state of our knowledge, any rain-maker should be left at large? The Indian rain-makers are virtually kept in custody because there is for a savage no escape from his tribe; but Dyrenforth may fly to Canada or Europe any day.

The kind of moral influence which a Tammany Board of Excise disseminates in a Christian community is forcibly illustrated by the latest evidence regarding the proximity of liquor-saloons and other dens of iniquity and vice to public-school buildings. Mr. W. N. Wilmer, a former school inspector, a member of the bar, and a man of the highest character, displayed much activity in seeking to have the Board of Excise enforce the law prohibiting the granting of a license to any place in the "immediate vicinity" of a schoolhouse. He tried in vain to get the Board to specify the distance implied in "immediate vicinity," and then he went to work to obtain evidence from police captains concerning the exact condition of affairs about several schoolhouses. He found within 200 yards of one of them 23 barrooms; within the same distance of another 15 barrooms and 5 houses of ill-fame; within the same distance of another 10 barrooms, of another 18 barrooms, of another 11 barrooms, and of another 13 barrooms. He endeavored to get the Board of Education to help him in the correction of this frightful state of things, but his reports were pigeonholed. When the Mayor's new appointments for School Commissioners and Inspectors came out a few days ago, Mr. Wilmer's name was not among them. Tammany has no use for officials of his kind.

The *Tri-Weekly Gleaner*, a Kingston (Jamaica) newspaper, in its issue of November 10, has a long article on the reciprocity clause of the McKinley Bill as bearing upon Jamaican trade. In substance it maintains that the rates of duty in the Jamaican tariff cannot be considered "unequal and unreasonable" by the United States, since they are levied on all goods alike, even upon those coming from England, and are, moreover, in both design and effect, purely revenue duties. In a subordinate paragraph the *Gleaner* makes an important contribution to the understanding of the statistics of trade between the island of Jamaica and the United States. It says:

> "Frequent comparisons have been made of the difference between the importations to the United States, great stress being laid upon the preponderance in value of our exports as compared with our imports. But it must not be forgotten that a good deal of coffee, sugar, and other products of the Island are shipped hence to the United States on through bills of lading; the merchants seeking to obtain the advantage of both markets. If, on arrival in the United States, the merchant finds the English market more advantageous for his goods, they are sent on to that market to be disposed of. At the same time, to all intents and purposes, here, in Jamaica, these goods are entered as being shipped to the United States. Some allowance, therefore, should be made for this fact, in comparing the difference between our interchange of supplies with the United States."

This illustrates the need of "going behind the face of the returns" in the case of commercial statistics, especially when they relate to international trade. People have been wondering why gold does not flow in upon us from Europe to pay for our enormous exports of breadstuffs. But an examination of the figures of foreign commerce for the nine months ending September 30 will show that we were already paid up at that date. In fact, the imports and exports came very near balancing, the figures being, respectively, $627,145,819 and $627,670,414. Somehow, international exchanges will look like mere barter, in spite of our latter-day theorists.

Whatever new shifting of the scene may be in store for Brazil, it is pretty clear that the events of Monday mean the complete disappearance of Fonseca. He seems to have had all the elements that go to make up a successful Dictator except the resolution to push his plans through to the bitter end. Soldier though he was, he seems to have had a genuine horror of bloodshed. Indeed, it was openly charged against him in the Senate by Admiral Mello that he had been on the point of drawing back at the time of the revolution in 1889, presumably out of this same shrinking from actual civil conflict. A striking confirmation of this view of his nature is given in an article published in a Brazilian paper a little before the dissolution of Congress. Rumors of an impending Dictatorship were rife at the time, and a member of Congress wrote to the newspaper in question in reference to them, under the suggestive heading, "Deodoro and Balmaceda." His argument was that there was nothing in common between the unflinching cruelty of the Chilian and the milder character of Fonseca, and he reported the following saying of the latter's, which he asserted that he himself had heard from the President's lips: "They may say of me what they will in Congress or out of it, but I declare that for no consideration whatever would I cause a drop of Brazilian blood to flow; I would give both arms, or life itself, to avert bloodshed." No doubt his final yielding was mainly due to his perception of the great strength of the combination against him. The navy appears to have played the same patriotic part adopted by the Chilian naval commanders, and with equal success. Still, Balmaceda cannot be conceived of as giving up without a desperate fight, and the peaceful withdrawal of Fonseca witnesses to a milder nature, both in him and the other Brazilians.

The past week brought to an apparent close an episode remarkable in both European finance and European diplomacy. Nearly two months ago the offer of the new $100,000,000 Russian loan in Paris for public subscription met with overwhelming failure. Less than three-fifths of the bonds were taken by the public, and the Paris bankers who had been reckless enough to guarantee the loan's success, were forced to assume on their own account the unsubscribed balance. It will be remembered that the news despatches of that date teemed with stout denials of the fact; going so far, indeed, as to protest that the loan had been seven times oversubscribed. But the fiction was too transpa-

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rent to deceive any intelligent person. It presently appeared that the Parisian "underwriters" of the loan had got themselves into a very serious scrape. Sixty million dollars was the sum the bankers were pledged to raise in exchange for these unsalable securities, and they began at once to throw on the market all their other available holdings. This was a tempting opportunity for the "bear" operator. It is largely from America that the European operators have learned the art of breaking down prices as a means of forcing sales of real stock from frightened or discredited holders, and thus enabling themselves, on the consequently demoralized market, to "cover" their own sales at a profit. They applied it now with vindictive energy. Their movement went on simultaneously in every European stock exchange, and the circumstances were apparently all in their favor. They nearly forced a panic upon the financially unsound community of Berlin, but their central purpose, from the start, was obviously the destruction of the Parisian guarantors of the Russian loan. Common report attributed to this fierce attack upon values a singular and dramatic origin. The fact that not one of the great Hebrew bankers raised his hand to stop the break led, not unnaturally, to the assumption that it was actually a campaign of revenge, planned by the allied financiers of that faith to break down Russia's credit.

Among the diplomatists this movement seems to have been looked upon with great uneasiness. On Monday of last week, when the outlook of the markets was gloomiest and predictions of European war were disseminated by the alarmists, Salisbury in London and Rudini in Rome interposed with public assurances that the rumors were unfounded. For a day this disconcerted the "bears," but they returned to the task and once more demoralized the markets. The conviction grew that a serious crisis was imminent, and the belief was so general in Europe that Russia would resort to war if its financial negotiations failed, that a prediction to this effect, published in a Vienna newspaper a fortnight ago and falsely attributed to the Emperor of Austria, threw the Continental markets on to the verge of panic. A similar imposition was practised on the New York *Times*, which on November 12 announced that "a letter had been received in this country from an officer on the General Staff of the German Emperor, which" declared in effect that the war in Europe could not be postponed beyond next spring. "The communication," the impostor added, "is understood to have been dictated by the Emperor himself." This was undoubtedly concocted in aid of the European enterprise. Then the Cabinet ministers interfered personally. In Berlin and in London, ministerial pressure was evidently applied to the anti-Russian operators to force an abandonment of the bear campaign. This intervention was successful. Baron Rothschild in London was the first to give way. The German bankers were silenced next, and a sudden advance in prices on all the great stock markets of the world announced that the fight was over. What the Paris bankers will do with their $60,000,000 Russian bonds is not yet clear.

One of the agencies which probably contributed to the sweeping victory of the Gladstonians in Devonshire the other day was the unflinching, and, indeed, for so old a man, enthusiastic support which the Liberal candidate, who is both a tenant farmer and a landlord, received from Sir Thomas Acland. The Aclands are the oldest family in Devonshire. No memory or record goes back to a time when the Aclands were not great people in that county. The present baronet is the twenty-third in lineal descent from an Acland of the twelfth century, and nothing of importance has taken place in Devonshire in six hundred years in which an Acland has not figured prominently. The garrison of their manor house was, during the civil war in 1640, at one time the only force which held out for King Charles in the county. The present Sir Thomas began public life as a Tory with Mr. Gladstone, but, as he said in a recent letter to the Liberal candidate:

> "I can look back, like our great leader, over fifty years of public life to the days before the first Reform Bill, when I did not belong to the Liberal party. Parliament has more and more found its strength to depend on trust in the people. We may now trace with satisfaction the advance in the welfare and comforts of the mass of the people which has attended the progressive policy of the Liberal party passed in the face of constant opposition from the Conservatives. . . . I refuse to believe that the electors will be misled by the attempts made on the Tory side to claim credit for the present Government because they had found it politic to pass, with the help of the Liberals, a few of the measures against which the Tory party had long protested."

The need of going behind social statistics to the operative causes of social phenomena is illustrated afresh by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Bavaria. This decision annulled a marriage contracted in a Prussian city by two Bavarians who had not previously obtained the authorization of their own commune. In other words, legitimate marriages in Bavaria are impossible without the consent of the local authorities. The judgment of the Munich court gave much scandal to the Prussian newspapers, which thought it monstrous that imperial legislation should thus be overturned by that of a single State. Nevertheless, the Bavarian position seems to be impregnable, since, at the time of the unification of 1871, Bavaria made it a condition that her individual legislation should be recognized by the empire. But the awkwardness of the situation has led the Bavarian Government to announce that it will propose a thorough modification of the marriage laws, so as to make them square with those of the rest of the empire. The significance of the Bavarian marriage laws, for students of sociology, lies in the fact that they help to explain the extraordinary number of illegitimate births in Bavaria. In that respect, in fact, Bavaria has the unenviable distinction of leading the world. But this does not imply such preëminent immorality as it might seem to do. The communal magistrates often refuse their consent to the marriage of poor people for fear that an increasing burden may be laid upon the taxpayers. Irregular unions are the natural and frequent result, and the statistics of illegitimacy rise accordingly.

The partial reconstruction of the Spanish Cabinet announced on Sunday does not indicate any serious division in the Conservative party. The changes were made chiefly for the purpose, it would appear, of giving a place to Romero y Robledo, who has been made Minister for the Colonies. He has long been the leader of an unattached following in the Cortes, now acting with the Liberals and now with the Conservatives, though generally managing to get into favor with the party at the time dominant. Since the last general election he has been standing aloof, but it was rumored some months ago that he had made terms with Cánovas and would soon have a portfolio. His entrance into the Cabinet must thus be regarded as a strengthening of the Premier's hands, politically. For the rest, there appears to be no tightening of party lines, nor retreat from the comprehensive policy which marked Cánovas's first choice of a Ministry. The Duke of Tetuan, an old Liberal, retains the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The retirement of Silvela from the Interior Department would seem to indicate that no appeal to the people is deemed imminent; he is one of the most adroit of Spanish politicians, and it was in good part to his able management, and working of his department "for all it was worth," that the last great victory of the Conservatives was due.

A committee of the Norwegian Storthing, appointed to consider the subject of a change in the consular service, has recently made a report declaring unanimously in favor of a separate representation. At present the foreign affairs of Norway, both consular and diplomatic, are wholly under the control of the Swedish Government; and as the commerce of the dependent country far exceeds that of Sweden, the injustice of the arrangement, as regards the consular service at least, has long been felt by patriotic Norwegians, irrespective of party. The report recommends, in connection with the proposed change, a reduction of the number of consuls in Europe, and the formation of new consulates in the other parts of the world, by which is undoubtedly understood the United States in particular. It is asserted that this change will not only better serve the interests of the home country, but will do so at a cost not exceeding the present expenditure. There is no doubt that the Storthing will act favorably on the bill of the committee, for the elections just held show marked gains for the party which advocates separate foreign ministries for Sweden and Norway.

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THE PROPER USE OF A COUNTRY.

THERE is nothing on which professors of journalism should dwell so strenuously in their lectures to the tyros as the mischief of irrelevancy—that is, the practice, when discussing public questions, of answering assertions or arguments about one thing by assertions and arguments about another and totally different thing. This is the besetting sin of "hardworking journalists." They will not stick to the question, even in an ineffective and absurd way. There is a scene in one of Howells's novels, in which some women on the piazza of a summer boarding-house are discussing the True and the Good, when one of them breaks in with, "Talking of true reminds me of blue, which they say is going to be all the rage next winter." (We are quoting from memory.) So also many of our contemporaries, if you address some remarks to them about the *Itata* case, will answer about dyspepsia or sick headache; if you make a proposition about the Bering Sea case, will respond with propositions about malignity, or chastity, or free trade. The term "a dies non" reminded one the other day, like Howells's character, of "a dies iræ." If you say that the foreign affairs of the nation are being badly managed, they will show that you are "a man without a country," as the *Tribune* did last week in answer to those who find fault with Secretary Blaine's conduct in the negotiations with Brazil. This habit of irrelevancy, or failure to join issue on the matter in hand, not only protracts discussion indefinitely, but keeps the public in perpetual darkness regarding its most serious interests. The most diligent newspaper reader may peruse everything that appears in his favorite organ on a controversial matter for a whole month, without knowing at the end of that time "what it is all about."

The favorite refuge of the Irrelevants in all discussions of diplomatic questions is the charge that their opponents are either "bad Americans" or men with no country at all; a charge which the *Tribune* actually brought against James Russell Lowell, above whom, as a true American, it placed—"Pat" Ford and "Pat" Egan. This, of course, shows that the charge is hardly ever seriously made. It is simply a rhetorical mode of escaping from an antagonist who is pressing you too hard. It is, however, a device which comes readily to hand, because it is almost always resorted to by persons whose only idea of "a country" is something to make money out of. Of their country as a place to make glorious through great victories in the world of morals and of thought, through the truth and justice of its policy, the honesty of its traders, the wisdom and knowledge of its statesmen, the integrity of its judges, the efficiency of its administrators, and the greatness of its contributions to civilization in the highest sense of that term, they have not the smallest conception. To them the chief work of a man proud of his country is to show that it can "lick" somebody if he does not "shut up" or "get off that mule." Their whole attitude as patriots was well described by that member of the old Irish Parliament who, being taunted with having sold his country in voting for the Union, "thanked God he had a country to sell." Our "patriots," in like manner, would have little affection for a country that had "no money in it" for them. "What is there in this for me?" is the first question they ask about every question of home or foreign politics.

But it is very obvious that most of them would be far better off without a country than with the kind of country they have. For their country, to most of them, is what his cave is to a robber—that is, a place to store his booty in, and get rest and refreshment after a foray. But when a robber is driven out of his cave, we do not say, "Poor robber! he has lost his cave." We say, "That fellow has lost his cave, and we are glad of it, for he may now take to some honest industry." We might say much the same thing of several of the patriots who are just now defending the honor and interests of the United States against foreigners—that they seem to thank God that they have a country to disgrace by lying, cheating, double-dealing, sophistry, and humbug, and proposing to thrash any one who complains.

The audacity of this class has been steadily increasing ever since the war, and the most important work of every American who really loves his country and is jealous of its fair fame, is to put them back in their proper place. They surround nearly every question of foreign policy with an atmosphere of falsehood. To take reciprocity as an example: when Mr. Cleveland advocated it in 1888, Mr. Blaine, who is the best exponent of their peculiar ideas and methods, wrote a long letter from Paris fiercely denouncing it, and stigmatizing anybody who sought foreign trade as un-American. Within two years (in 1890) this same publicist was furiously advocating reciprocity and claiming the authorship of the idea, but, characteristically, helping to embody it in legislation by a whole string of misrepresentations. His deliberate account of the huge annual losses in gold which we sustained in our trade with Cuba and Brazil, would have disgraced a boy of ten in a public school. But the body of "true Americans" who follow his lead and like his ways, instead of saving their country from the discredit which such talk from a man who had filled high office was sure to bring upon it, by repudiating his nonsense, actually fell in with it, and swore on the holy tariff that "that was so." Every step since taken to bring about increased intercourse with foreign nations has been marked by the same mixture of ignorance and cunning. The people who are guilty of it cannot be reformed, but their "country" can be taken away from them; and this, we trust, will have been done in a thorough way in one year from this date.

THE LEGALITY OF BOUNTIES.

THE brief filed by Solicitor-General Taft in the tariff-act cases now pending in the Supreme Court is a very audacious as well as able argument. The cases are three in number, viz.: Boyd, Sutton & Co., Herrman, Sternbach & Co., and Marshall, Field & Co. *vs.* the United States. These plaintiffs seek to overthrow the McKinley Tariff Act, and to revive the Act of 1883, on three distinct grounds. These are, first, that section 30 of the McKinley Bill (relating to tobacco and snuff), as the said bill passed the House and Senate, was wholly omitted from the enrolled bill which was signed by the President and filed in the Department of State; 2d, that the provisions of the bill giving bounties from the Treasury to the producers of American sugar are unconstitutional and void, no power to enact legislation of this character having been vested in Congress by the Constitution; 3d, that section 3 of the act (the reciprocity clause) is unconstitutional and void, in that it delegates to the President the power of laying taxes and duties, which power, by sections 1 and 8 of article 1 of the Constitution, is vested in Congress.

The Solicitor-General's argument upon the second point—the constitutionality of the sugar bounty—is very bold. He contends that the bounty is only the protective tariff in another form, and that it cannot be overthrown on constitutional grounds without overthrowing the whole doctrine of protection. All protective tariffs, he says, rest upon the "general-welfare" clause of the Constitution. This clause must be depended upon also to sanction the bounty on sugar. He examines at length the contention of the plaintiffs that the bounty is condemned in principle by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Topeka case, where it was held that bonds issued by a city to pay a bonus to a manufacturing corporation to build its plant within the city, were invalid and beyond the power of the city, even though expressly authorized by the Legislature. The distinction between this case and the one before the court is found in the grade of the government that levies the tax. "There may be," says Cooley, "a public purpose as regards the Federal Union which would not be such as a basis for State taxation, and there may be a public purpose which would uphold State taxation, but not the taxation which its municipality would be at liberty to vote and collect." The contention of the Solicitor-General is, that a bounty on sugar is simply a change in the method of putting money into the pockets of the sugar-producers without any change of substance—a change from tariff to bounty.

> "The principle [of a protective tariff]," he says, "thus established, necessarily justifies bounties, for in the beginning of the operation of a protective tariff *the amount of duty levied is a bounty to the domestic manufacturer*, and it is with a view to such a benefit for him that it is levied. The sugar duties have always had the effect of a bounty to domestic sugar-producers."

This is very plain, and as we have said, very bold, considering the source from which it comes, *i. e.*, the law department of the Republican Administration. It has been a task of no small difficulty to convince Republicans that a protective tariff is really a bounty taken from the pockets of the community for the benefit of the domestic manufacturer or producer. We have now the solemn assurance of the Attorney-General's office that such is the fact; and it comes to us

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in such a way that the validity of the bounty clause seems to rest upon its analogy to protection in the tariff.

But this is not the only surprising thing that we find in the Solicitor-General's argument. On page 84 he contends that the sugar-producers have a vested right in the tariff, so that whenever Congress finds it expedient to repeal a protecting duty, it is morally bound to give the producers of the article "something equally as good." We quote this paragraph in full, viz.:

"Here was a case where citizens, by reason of heavy sugar duties which had existed for many years, had been induced to make large investments in the plant required for the production of sugars; and now it was proposed by Congress to remove the duties because the revenue which they produced was more than sufficient for the uses of the Government. The removal of duties would absolutely destroy fifty or sixty million dollars' worth of property invested in this industry and protected by the duties. To enable persons whose property would be thus injuriously affected to prepare for the change, the Government was under a moral obligation to reimburse them for their loss, or to permit them by a bounty to continue the business until such time as the business might be self-sustaining."

The argument for the removal of the sugar duties was largely based upon the idea that the industry never would be self-sustaining. Republicans told us, and told us truly, that the industry had been protected sixty years without making any gains in the quantity produced, and that it was simply a waste of the nation's resources to tax the consumers $50,000,000 per annum in order that the domestic producers might get nine or ten millions. And now the Solicitor-General tells us that the Government is under a moral obligation to pay this bounty till such time as the industry is self-sustaining. As this time may never come, it follows that the bounty may be a perpetual obligation, something like an interminable annuity or a permanent national debt. Of course, what is true of the protected sugar-growers is true of all the protected classes. By this rule, whenever Congress repeals a duty, it must grant an equivalent bounty to the home producers of the corresponding article, and continue the bounty till the beneficiaries say that they no longer need it.

"CRAZES."

THE complete collapse of the Farmers' Alliance movement, after flourishing and spreading alarm among politicians for less than two years, contains a lesson of some value for the many public men who lose their heads in the presence of the political epidemics known as "crazes." A very brief examination of the appearance and progress of these Crazes during the past twenty years shows very clearly that an attempt in the United States at a sudden and violent departure from the established political and economical traditions of the country is pretty sure to end disastrously for all concerned in it within a very brief period. There is probably no society in the world on which it is harder to make a quick impression of any sort in favor of a very radical change in the mental outlook of the people. As a rule, it takes twenty years to build up a party, and it takes just about the same length of time to drive a party definitively out of power. All originators and promoters of Crazes underrate greatly the weight and bulk of the mass to be acted on and moved before a new theory can get a firm foothold in politics. They underrate, too, the force of habit and the want of mental agility among the rural population, which really governs the United States. Syllogisms make but little impression on the farmer. He absorbs ideas after long contact with them, but they can hardly ever be injected into his head out of a reform syringe.

If it be asked how it is, if all this be true, that the promoters of Crazes are able to make such an appearance of progress as to produce so much confusion of mind among the political augurs, the answer is that they are usually fearfully in earnest and give themselves up wholly for a brief period to the propagation of their new idea. They have all the passion and enthusiasm which one finds so often among inventors. And then they are powerfully aided by the large class of politicians who have failed in the regular parties and are on the lookout for a job, and by the still larger class who live in expectation of some sort of cataclysm or social revolution which will make a better distribution of justice. This latter class, which includes a great many clergymen, cherish the belief that there exists somewhere a stock of pent up indignation over what they consider the defects in the social organization, which may any day burst forth and clear the ground for something far better. Any sudden proclamation of very radical opinions or demands seems to them, therefore, a sign that the day of righteous wrath has dawned; the old dams are at last giving way. All these classes are assisted, of course, greatly in making an uproar by that portion of the press which cultivates sensations and lives on them.

Let us take as illustrations of the evanescence of Crazes the political history of the Greenback, Labor, Granger, and Farmer Craze. The Granger, or "anti-monopoly," movement appeared in the West in 1873, and for two years threatened to carry everything before it. It elected its candidate for Governor of Wisconsin in 1873 by 15,000 majority, came within 5,000 of electing an "anti-monopoly" man Governor of Minnesota the same year, and secured Legislatures which passed what became known as "Granger statutes." It was very strong at the same time in Iowa and other States. But by 1876 it had entirely disappeared.

During the first half of the Hayes Administration the Greenback movement became very strong. In 1878 it swept over Maine. Eugene Hale, who had been elected to Congress from a "sure Republican district" in 1876 by almost 3,000 majority, was beaten by nearly 1,500 by an unknown stone-cutter. In a second district the Greenbackers and Democrats combined and elected their candidate by about 3,000 majority, against a large Republican majority in 1876. In each of the other three districts the Greenbackers polled so many votes that, if they had been united with the Democrats, the Republicans would have been beaten. By combination with the Democrats the Greenbackers came within 9,500 votes of carrying Iowa. In Ohio they polled over 38,000, and left the Republicans with a plurality of only 3,154. In Michigan they cast 73,000 votes, which were almost as many as the Democrats; in New York over 75,000, in Indiana almost 40,000, and so on. But by 1879 their strength had fallen off 75 per cent., and they cut no figure in the election of 1880.

The "Labor Movement" in politics followed the great strikes in the spring of 1886 The politicians of both parties were tremendously impressed with its importance. A Congressional Committee asked Powderly to submit amendments to the Constitution of the United States which he thought ought to be adopted in the interests of "Labor." In the autumn of 1886 Henry George ran for Mayor of New York, and polled 68,000 votes, or nearly one-third of the whole number cast. It was immediately assumed that the Labor party would be a controlling factor in the Presidential election of 1888. But by 1887 George polled only about as many votes for Secretary of State in the whole State of New York as in 1886 in the city alone, and by 1888 the party had disappeared.

The Farmers' Alliance movement, of which we are now witnessing the close, was most powerful and threatening in Mississippi, Kansas, and Nebraska. In no State was its chief absurdity, the sub-treasury scheme, so strong as in Mississippi. There it was boldly faced on the stump by Senator George and others, and in the election of the Legislature overwhelmingly defeated. In Kansas and Nebraska its fate at the last election has hardly been any happier. In fact, the Alliance may be said to have disappeared from American politics, leaving hardly a rack behind. Its one Senator, Mr. Peffer, who lent it powerful aid by the exceeding simplicity of his habits, has by current report gone over to the enemy, drinks champagne, and wears black broadcloth. We do not suppose that any number of these experiences will convince people of certain temperaments of the slowness with which the world moves. The "Nationalist party" in Boston, for instance, which aims at the establishment of the Bellamy millennium, polled only a beggarly vote of 1,300 at the late Gubernatorial election in Massachusetts, but this doubtless will not discourage the members in the least. There will always be a body of enthusiasts laboring to make progress independent of individual culture, and they render the community some service in keeping in order the ideals before which we all make the sign of the cross, as the Russians before the "sacred images."

THE REAL NEED OF REVISION.

NOTHING is more striking, in the current discussions in connection with creed-revision, than the apparent unconsciousness of the revisers that they are at all endangering the authority and absoluteness of their revised creed, when they get it. Indeed, there has not been even a suggestion, so far as we

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have observed, that the new creed should be any less positive than the old in asserting its authority and necessity. Yet here is, after all, the most characteristic thing about creeds—the declaration, that is, that beliefs are necessary to salvation; the specification of the particular beliefs is of small moment beside the affirmation of the general principle. But there is no indication whatever of an intention to relax the latter, and its indispensableness in any creed seems to be so taken for granted that it is proposed to transfer it intact from one set of beliefs to another. Thus, the Westminster Confession, in its present form, speaks of "those things which are necessary to be known, believed, and observed, for salvation"; yet the men who mean to change that form for something which they like better, give no hint of abating the imperative claims of the new symbol.

This is not a thing peculiar to the Presbyterian situation. Any creed, when considered as an epitome of Christian doctrine and not as a devotional aid, seems to require the assertion of its own paramount importance. This is conspicuously seen in the so-called Athanasian creed, beginning with its *Quicunque vult salvus esse*, and ending with its *Hæc est fides catholica*, and alluding both at the beginning and ending to the unpleasant fate awaiting any dissenter from it. But it is the same in principle, if not in such set terms, with all creeds. The Articles of Religion of the Episcopal Church, for example, refer to beliefs which are "requisite or necessary to salvation."

If one were required to give the most essential distinction between the spirit of modern science, using the term broadly, and the spirit of a doctrinal creed, he could find it in this very point. Where a creed asserts its own finality and necessity, science admits the provisional and approximate nature of its conclusions. We have not met a more excellent illustration of this cautious and modest temper of science than the declaration of Weismann, preliminary to the unfolding of his remarkable theory of heredity.

"It is nevertheless possible," he says, "that continuity of the germ-plasm does not exist in the manner in which I imagine it takes place, for no one can at present decide whether all the ascertained facts agree with and can be explained by it. Moreover, the ceaseless activity of research brings to light new facts every day, and I am far from maintaining that my theory may not be disproved by some of these. But even if it should have to be abandoned at a later period, it seems to me that, at the present time, it is a necessary stage in the advancement of our knowledge, and one which must be brought forward and passed through, whether it prove right or wrong in the future."

This and the *Quicunque vult* belong to two different worlds, and few of our readers, we suppose, will question the great intellectual advance which has been required to pass from one to the other. In fact, the persistence of the dogmatizing spirit is one of the greatest dangers to which science itself is exposed, and one against which scientists have continually to be warned. A dogmatic scientist is as pestilent and offensive as his theological brother, and ought ever to bear in mind Huxley's forcible saying: "Science commits suicide when it adopts a creed." In the same philosopher's address on the occasion of the "Coming of Age" of Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' he did not fail to point out the perils attending the very triumph of the great theory. If it were to be taken as the final and absolute truth, it would be a weight upon research and a fetter upon the intellect, instead of being, as it should be, the stimulus to profounder inquiry and broader generalization. Whatever may be said as to that, it cannot be doubted that one of the truest marks of the scientific spirit is the refusal to admit that infallible and final results can be reached by methods which must be both fallible and tentative.

Now, it would be idle to affirm that a body of educated men like the ministry of the several churches can have failed to be affected in a considerable degree by this prevailing sentiment and spirit of the age in which they live. As a matter of fact, they have been affected by it powerfully. Scientific methods have been applied to a whole range of studies ancillary to theology. Macaulay's saying that a sensible man with the Bible in his hand was in possession of the whole material of theological study, was as mischievous an oracle as even he ever uttered. The antecedents and attendants of the literature of the Bible, the history of its formation, the right principles of its interpretation—these and other subjects have come to be regarded as absolutely essential matters to consider before you know what it is you have in your hand when you say you have the Bible there. And each of these subjects has now a scientific treatment—which means, of course, that scholars admit the results they reach to be approximate and subject to revision. Take such sentences as these from Canon Cheyne's introduction to his last volume of exegesis: "In 1880 seeing too much with the eyes of my expected readers, I adopted a possible but not sufficiently probable view of certain psalms. . . . In 1890, seeing entirely with my own eyes, . . . I offer my readers the truest solution I can find." That is not far from the spirit of Weismann's remark quoted above.

The wonder is, that when the scientific spirit has made as much impress upon the ministry as it has, when scientific method has gained such headway in subordinate theological studies, there should have come no perception of the incongruousness of retaining the old assumptions of certainty and finality. Here, one would say, is the part of creeds most in need of revision. The revision ought to be very easy to secure, moreover, since in actual practice so many clergymen drop out of use and out of sight the claim of theology to greater certitude than other sciences. It is extremely common nowadays to hear the Christian creed defended in the pulpit and out of it as a "working hypothesis," a "theory of life," and the like. It would be a great gain, it seems to us, if the creeds themselves could adopt that humble tone. Nor is the question merely speculative. Many men, we know, are actually repelled from the churches by the undue assertions of the latter in respect of the authority and certainty of Christian dogma. They cannot understand how it is that ministers who, in private intercourse, show themselves fallible mortals like the rest of us, and who, even when talking of religion, admit the great change of view and of attitude made necessary by modern research, should assume in the pulpit and ecclesiastical assemblies an air of absoluteness and certainty. It is like the experience of Emerson in English society, where, he reported, an almost audible click, as of a valve closing, could be detected in the organism of the man who passed from a general to a religious topic of conversation. It was he, also, who told of the effective method of controversy adopted by a bishop, which consisted in looking the heretic squarely in the eye and asking him to take a glass of wine.

SOME RUINS BEYOND THE JORDAN.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1891.

LEAVING Jericho on the 26th of August, we crossed the Jordan by a wooden bridge, kept locked to prevent the Arabs from using it without payment of toll. Our camp that night was by the side of a brook at Tel Kefren. Under a fine tree by our camp dwelt, or rather sat, a Moslem holy man, filthy, stupid, and lazy. Two or three women seemed to be connected with him, and they and the contributions of the faithful kept him in existence. Near by, in the jungle farther up the stream, dwelt or were encamped some Arabs of the valley, an indolent, degraded, immoral set of good-natured savages. The name Tel Kefren suggests a ruin mound; but on examination I found the *tel* to be an isolated hill of natural rock, on the sides of which were a few small caves, chiefly natural, and now used by the Arabs as granaries and sheepfolds. On top of the hill was a modern Arabic graveyard. Examining more closely, I found signs of ancient terracing on the hill, while quantities of fragments of common pottery were scattered over its sides and on the plain around for a considerable distance. This seems to justify the name *tel*, for, while not an artificial ruin mound, like the *tels* on the other side of Jordan, near Jericho, Kefren was yet the site of an ancient town, of which the hill constituted the acropolis. A short distance to the south of Kefren lies Tel Rame, a hill of similar formation. These are at the mouth of a bay in the hills, one to the north, one to the south, like forts guarding the entrance. They are both evidently sites of ancient cities of the plain of Shittim, one of the richest parts of the Jordan valley. Water is abundant, the herbage luxuriant, and the soil superabundantly fertile.

Referring to my note book, I find that at Kefren the thermometer registered 100° Fahrenheit at about sunset, and I have the same record for Jericho on the preceding day. I had expected to find a much higher temperature than this in the Jordan valley in August, and in fact the natives assured me that both days were abnormally cool, the coolest days of the whole summer. However, while the heat was not excessive, I found the atmosphere the most trying I had ever experienced excepting on the Sea of Galilee. It was as though an invisible blanket, soft but very heavy, had fallen upon me. I felt a sense of suffocation and of unrest. I was very tired, but could not sleep. Almost every traveller has pointed out the degrading moral effects of this climate of the lower Jordan and the Dead Sea country, and history and tradition bear

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most eloquent testimony to the disastrous consequences to charac er of residence in those regions. Indolence and gross immorality characterize the inhabitants. The climate seems to produce abnormal sexual excitement. So tribes, like the 'Adwan, who spend their winters in whole or part in the plain, are notorious for their immorality, while the Bene Sakhr, their neighbors, who roam the uplands, only rarely descending to the plain, enjoy a high reputation for purity. The few Arabs who reside permanently in the valley, as at Jericho, appear to have reached the lowest depths of degradation.

It was a relief to leave the valley and climb up the mountains of Gilead in the early morning air. At every step the atmospheric load grew lighter and the sense of suffocation diminished. The view was not as fine as I had expected. Indeed, during the whole period of my trans-Jordanic trip, I never obtained a really good view. The Judæan, Samarian, and Galilean hills were always dim with haze, and distant points were indistinct or obscure. This was due to a strong west wind which blew all the time, cooling the atmosphere most gratefully, and bringing the precious mist of the Mediterranean to moisten the rainless earth.

Sending our tents and baggage to 'Ain Hesban, we directed our course towards the interesting ruins of Arak el-Emir, on Wadi Sir, identified with the fortress of Tyrus described by Josephus as erected by John Hyrcanus in this region. The place has been well described by De Saulcy, and the main features of his description are quoted in Baedeker's familiar guide-book. There has been little or no change since. The ruin which first catches the eye is the Kasr-el-'Abd, or Slave's Castle, whose huge blocks are carved with rude "Hittite"-like lions in bas-relief. At first sight, certainly, this seems to be a ruin of an earlier period, and it has accordingly been suggested that it was an Ammonite temple or fortress utilized by Hyrcanus. Unfortunately, we have not a sufficient basis of comparison for the determination of Ammonite and Maccabæan methods of construction. The remains of other public buildings and houses are on a plateau two or three hundred yards to the northeast of the "castle." They differ decidedly in appearance from that building, but, as far as I could determine, are of a period later than the Maccabæan. A few squalid Arabs have made themselves huts among these ruins. They offered us coins for sale, but none, if I remember aright, were older than the Roman Empire.

There are remains of a fine causeway, a reservoir, and some other solid pieces of masonry, but more interesting and curious are the two tiers of rock-cut chambers to the north of the town. The cliffs rise to the height of a hundred and fifty feet or more, and bend around in the form of a rude amphitheatre. Here were hollowed out the chambers referred to, in two tiers, with a gallery before the upper tier. These chambers are now used as granaries by the 'Adwan. Mangers and places for fastening animals show that at an earlier period they served as stables; but their original use was probably as tombs. Some of those of the lower tier show best the original form, vaulted within, the entrance by an arched door of a height and breadth much less than those of the chamber itself, giving the effect of a curtain wall in front. Over one of these doors is an inscription of five letters in the ancient Hebrew script. Besides these chambers one finds another piece of rock-cutting in the steep steps which descend from the plateau of the town towards the bed of the Wadi Sir. The Wadi itself, by the way, was a magnificent jungle of blooming oleanders, twenty to thirty feet in height, constituting one gorgeous bouquet. The castle of Hyrcanus was very picturesquely located, high up in a valley of the mountains, closed in to the north by an amphitheatre of chambered cliffs, gazing down the deep ravine of the little brook of Sir as it cuts its way through the mountains southward, and then, joined by another ravine, bends westward to force its way out to the Jordan Valley.

The next day we rode over the upland plains of Moab from 'Ain Hesban to Ma'deba, visiting on the way the ruins of El'al, the ancient Eleale of Moab; Hesban, ancient Heshbon, and Tel Kefr. At the last-named site, on a fallen door lintel, I observed a Greek cross. The visible remains at all of these places belong to the Byzantine era, with the exception, perhaps, of a building at Hesban which has been attributed to the Roman period, and some of the cisterns and caves, which have probably been used over and over again by successive masters of the land. Hesban is a large and important ruin. So far as the surface remains are concerned, it has been pretty thoroughly explored and mapped by various travellers, including Conder in the Survey of Eastern Palestine. Since then no changes have taken place.

At Ma'deba the conditions are different. This is the ancient Medeba of Moab, an important town in Bible times. Tristram, in his 'Land of Moab,' called attention to it as a site which was peculiarly likely to repay excavation. He found standing, among other ruins, what he supposed to be the remains of an old Roman temple. Later Ma'deba was chosen as the site of the Moabite forgeries. The inscribed pottery, manufactured at Jerusalem, so much of which Shapira contrived to sell to the Berlin Museum, was reported to have been found here. It will be remembered that an expedition was despatched to make investigations on the spot, and that Shapira and his confederates salted the ruins with forged pottery and potsherds, which were then triumphantly discovered. Since that time some excavations of an eminently practical nature, but yielding quite different results, have been conducted at this point. These have not been hitherto described by any traveller, so far as I am aware. The history of these excavations is as follows:

Some years since a Moslem of the notorious robber fastness of Kerak (Kir Hareseth of Moab) seduced a Christian woman of the same place. The Christians claimed, and claim to this day, that it was a case of witchcraft. A blood feud of unusual violence resulted, and the Christians, being in a minority of one to three or four, were in some danger of ultimate extermination. It was, I think, the Roman Catholics who obtained from the Porte a grant to the Christians of Kerak of the ruins of Ma'deba, with a view to removing the whole Christian population of Kerak as the only means of checking bloodshed. The bulk of the Christians refused to leave their old home, and remained at Kerak, but two or three hundred of the most zealous of them, and those most involved in the feud, comprising both Greeks and Latins, took advantage of the opportunity. These were also joined by a few of the Christian Bedouin of the region. Of course, Ma'deba was the traditional property of the Arabs of the region, and its occupation by the Christians was not without opposition. However, partly by backsheesh, partly by force, partly by diplomacy, the little colony managed to hold its own, until now the Christians are the undisputed possessors of Ma'deba. At first they occupied some caves in a low hill near the town, the traditional site of St. Paul's residence in the wilderness. Little by little they excavated among the ruins, where, as at El'al, Hesban, Tel Kefr, Ma'in, and all the sites of this Moabite region, the vaulted foundations were in a fair state of preservation. These with very little labor were converted into fairly comfortable huts, according to the ideas of the country.

As a result of these eminently practical excavations, which, as will be seen, affect the surface stratum only, the last town has been shown to have been Byzantine. A Greek inscription which has been uncovered belongs to the early part of the sixth century after Christ. The sixth century seems, indeed, to have been a period of great prosperity throughout this whole region, and to it must probably be assigned the bulk of all the surface ruins. This period of prosperity was followed by the invasion of Chosroes, after which came the Moslem conquest. From this time the country decayed and became depopulated, until it finally lapsed into primeval desert.

Ma'deba itself was evidently a city of importance. Five churches have been uncovered, and I am inclined to suspect that the remains which Tristram called a Roman temple were rather a Christian church. In the northeastern part of the town, near the modern Greek church, a well-preserved mosaic was found, but, its value not being appreciated, it was broken up and destroyed. Another mosaic in the upper part of the town, near the Latin compound, fared better. One of the Greek Christians, in excavating for building material to construct a hut, found the plastered walls of a room in a perfect state of preservation. Excavating the rubbish, he found the floor to consist of an elaborate mosaic, also in a perfect state of preservation. Apparently this had been the bath of some private house. The centre-piece was a large-sized head, done in very small stones, and really a fine piece of work. This was surrounded by animals and trees done in larger stones. The floor of this room was one step below the surface of a larger outer room or court, I could not tell which. This also contained a mosaic, for the most part destroyed, but two tigers before the door of the bath were in a fair state of preservation. The mosaic within the bath was, so far as I could see, absolutely whole. It was a good piece of work of a late and too florid period. The owner had roofed this room over and exercised at the time of my visit an intelligent guardianship upon his treasure. Lately I have heard a rumor, which I hope may prove false, that this mosaic has been broken up.

Ma'deba is situated on a low hill. On two two sides of it run valleys of no great depth, which unite to the southwest, and, running on as one, ultimately descend to the Dead Sea in the form of a deep ravine. The treeless uplands of Moab are rainless for the greater part of the year, and, when the rain falls, it runs off with great rapidity, through the wadis which it has cut, into the Dead Sea. To hold a supply of water, the ancient inhabitants used to dam the wadis, thus constructing reservoirs. Two reservoirs still exist at Ma'deba, and that to the west of the town is the finest and largest construction of the kind which I observed in the whole region. It is not a mere dam across the valley, but a carefully constructed reservoir in the valley bed, and is still in such a state of preservation that by a little excavation of débris and the erection of a small dam to turn the water in, it could again be made serviceable. I proposed this to the Ma'debites,

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but they said that under present conditions the restoration of the reservoir would be one of the greatest calamities which could befall them, since if there were water in the pool, the Bedouin would come in great numbers to encamp beside it and fairly overwhelm them. My own experience with Bedouin and water convinced me that they were right.

Besides the pools and reservoirs, the old ruins are full of wells and cisterns, often in a perfect state of preservation. These the Ma'debites use as storehouses of the precious water, keeping them under lock and key. They charged me such enormous prices for the water from these wells that I should have been obliged to leave at once if it had not been for the friendly interposition and hospitality of the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic at this point. This man enjoyed a remarkable ascendancy, not only among the Ma'debites of his own communion, but also among the Greek Christians and the surrounding Arabs. He is endeavoring to teach them civilization, for which purpose he has imported a cart and a few civilized farm implements. He also has a European pig, which constitutes the museum of the country, the Arabs coming to look at it as we go to visit a menagerie.

But although my good friend's devoted work has not failed of valuable results, I still found the Ma'debites an unruly and turbulent population. I had hoped to penetrate farther southward, and for this purpose several of the Bene Hamaidieh chiefs, dwelling to the south of the ancient Arnon, were brought to Ma'deba to confer with me. It turned out that there was a feud between them and the Ma'debites, and some of the latter were with difficulty prevented from attacking the visitors. The latter were on the whole the most villanous looking set of Arabs with whom I ever came in contact. The negotiations ultimately fell through because it became apparent that they were merely trying to entice me over their border with a view to seizing me and holding me for ransom.

JOHN P. PETERS.

MARBOT IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.—II.

PARIS, November 7, 1891.

WE left Marbot, under Oudinot, fighting against Wittgenstein. We cannot enter into the details of all the movements and engagements of the two generals. On the 15th of August, the Emperor's fête-day, the second corps was still at Polotsk, where it was joined by two fine Bavarian divisions under Gouvion Saint-Cyr. The French Army till 1870 preserved nearly the organization which was given to it afterwards by Gouvion Saint-Cyr. He was the son of a small proprietor of Toul, and became an actor in Paris. In 1789 he entered a battalion of volunteers; the process of natural selection speedily made him a general of division. He looked more like a professor, as he retained the dress of the generals of the Army of the Rhine, who wore no epaulettes and no uniform—merely a blue redingote. "It was impossible to find a man more calm. The greatest prosperity, annoyances, successes, defeat—nothing could move him: he was like ice before all possible events." With these great qualities, he had great defects: he was jealous, indifferent to the sufferings of his soldiers. Napoleon disliked him and did not make him a marshal (though he well deserved it) when he created the marshals. During the bloody battles which took place round Polotsk between the Russian army, numbering 60,000 men, and Oudinot, who had 52,000 men under him, Frenchmen and Bavarians, Oudinot committed many blunders. Saint-Cyr followed him in silence, and when Oudinot asked for his advice, he merely said: "Monseigneur le Maréchal!" which seemed to say: "Since you have been made a marshal, you ought to know more than myself, a simple general; get out of your difficulties as well as you can."

Fortunately, it may almost be said, for him, Oudinot was wounded. He immediately gave the command to Saint-Cyr and retired to Lithuania, where he remained two months. Saint-Cyr now took the reins of command, and everything changed as if by miracle; such is the influence of a strong and capable man. He made the best dispositions, inflicted a severe defeat on the Russians, and established himself firmly in Polotsk. Marbot took an important part in a great cavalry combat; his wound hindered him from holding both his sword and his reins, but he would charge with his regiment. His soldiers were extremely devoted to him, and half-a-dozen of the bravest surrounded him so as to protect him during the charge. After the battle of Polotsk, Saint-Cyr did not for an instant inquire into the needs of his troops. He immediately shut himself up in a Jesuit convent, where he spent all his days and a part of his nights in doing, what do you think? in playing the violin. Did not the great Frederick play the flute after battling, and make petty French verses? Saint-Cyr was nicknamed "the owl" by his soldiers, as nobody could approach him. The cellars and granaries of the Jesuit convent were full of wine, beer, oil, etc., but nothing was allowed to be taken away. The Marshal (for he had been made a Marshal by Napoleon after his victory) was all alone in the immense convent; he merely allowed the presence in it of a few wounded officers. Two months afterwards, when the French were obliged to evacuate the town, the convent, with all it contained, was burnt up.

While Marbot was in Polotsk, the Grand Army took Smolensk by storm and fought the battle of the Moskva. This terrific struggle took place on the 7th of September. The French lost forty-nine generals and 26,000 men killed and wounded. Marbot was not a witness of this memorable action, the bloodiest that has taken place since the beginning of the century, as there were in all 50,000 killed or wounded; but he heard the details of it from the generals who were on the spot. He tells us that the Emperor suffered the whole day from a terrible headache, that the cold prevented him from remaining on horseback, and that he spent the time walking in a small ravine and receiving frequent reports. At a certain moment, Murat was begging the Emperor to use his Guard against the Russians, who were returning for the third time against the left wing of the French army, when Bessières, who commanded the Guard, said: "I will permit myself to observe to your Majesty that your Majesty is now seven hundred leagues from France." The Emperor refused to engage the Guard. One of the curious episodes of the battle of Borodino was the storming of a Russian fort, opened at the gorge, by the French cavalry. Marbot, a cavalry officer, takes great delight in this curious feat, which cost Montbrun and Caulaincourt their lives.

After the struggle of the Moskva, which forced Kutusoff to retreat, bad news came from Spain: Marmont had been beaten by Wellington. Napoleon saw his danger, but the die was cast: he entered Moscow on the 15th of September. We will not go into the well-known details of the burning of Moscow. The position of Napoleon had become critical, and retreat was decided on when all hope of negotiating with the Russian Emperor had to be abandoned. Let us follow Marbot only, in this famous retreat. He was appointed Colonel on the 15th of November; when Napoleon signed his commission, he said: "It is an old debt which I repay." Marbot took admirable care of his soldiers in his camp near Polotsk; he fed them well, erected barracks, gave them fresh meat every day. The poor Bavarians were not so well off; they did nothing to better their position. In vain did Gen. Wrede show them what the French soldiers did; they were home-sick, and in the hospitals of Polotsk asked for "the room where one dies." Many of them perished. Marbot found even brandy for his men, as he made a sort of treaty with the Jesuits, he furnishing them with corn and they manufacturing the brandy.

Napoleon, though he did not wish to proclaim the reëstablishment of ancient Poland, wished to organize the parts which he had conquered as departments. He appointed a certain Count Lubenski prefect, and Marbot, with three hundred horsemen, received the order to convey him his appointment. The mission was not an easy one. Marbot arrived in the night before the old castle of Lubenski; his men surrounded it; when the Count heard that they spoke French, he came with his family and servants, and, "advancing towards me, with open arms, he said with a tragical air, 'Welcome to you, generous Gaulois, who bring liberty to my oppressed country; let me press you to my heart, soldier of the great Napoleon, liberator of Poland.'" All the Poles, men and women, kissed Marbot, the servants kissed his knee. This demonstrative Pole was not long a prefect; a month later he was obliged to fly before the Russians, and he took refuge in Galicia, where he lived till 1830.

The Austrians not only did not help the French army, they left the passage open for the Russians. The second corps of Saint-Cyr found itself in great danger in Polotsk, as the Prussians, who were near Riga, could at any moment fall upon it with the Russian troops of Wittgenstein. Saint-Cyr maintained his usual calm, and gave excellent orders for the defence of Polotsk and its entrenched camp; with 15,000 men he succeeded in keeping at bay 50,000 Russians, but Steinheil arrived with 14,000 more men, and Saint-Cyr evacuated Polotsk during the night. Oudinot returned some time afterwards and took command again of the Second Corps. The situation of the French army was becoming daily more critical; the Emperor had decided to cross the Beresina at Borisoff, as its bridge was covered by a fortress guarded by a Polish regiment. He felt so confident that, in order to diminish the train of the army, he had ordered all his pontoons to be burned. The fort which defended the Beresina bridge was unfortunately abandoned by the Polish general before Oudinot could arrive; the Russians were now masters of Borisoff, of the bridge and of the fortress. Oudinot and Tchitchagoff soon confronted each other. Oudinot's cavalry was still in a magnificent state; his cuirassiers and chasseurs forced the Russians to retreat on Borisoff and to cross the river. Oudinot hoped for a moment to secure the bridge, but the guns of the fortress played on the French who attempted to take possession of it; it soon became evident that the Beresina could not be crossed by the French at Borisoff, and that their line of retreat was cut. "This immense calamity became fatal to us, and contributed

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infinitely to change the face of Europe and to upset the throne of Napoleon."

On the 25th of November Napoleon arrived at Boriscff, and made dispositions for throwing a bridge across the river at some distance from the town. To cross a river in front of an enemy is never an easy task.

"There has been," says Marbot, "much talk about the disasters of the Beresina. What nobody has yet said is, that the greater part of them might have been avoided if the staff, understanding its duties better, had taken advantage of the night of the 27th and 28th, and had sent, over the bridges which had been thrown across, the baggage and the thousands of *traînards* who the day afterwards encumbered the passage."

Marbot thought, that evening, that the bridges were being used; he galloped to the river, and "what was my astonishment to find them completely deserted. Nobody was crossing at the time, and at a little distance, in the fine moonlight, I saw more than 50,000 soldiers separated from their regiments—men who were called *rôtisseurs*. These men, quietly sitting before immense fires, were roasting horse-meat, without thinking a moment that they were before a river the passage of which would the next day cost the lives of a number of them, while in a few minutes they could now cross it without any obstacle, and finish their supper on the other side. Not an officer of the imperial household, not an aide-de-camp of the general staff of the army or of a marshal, was there to warn these unfortunate soldiers and to force them, if necessary, to cross the bridges." Marbot saw in this crowd, for the first time, soldiers coming from Moscow, and was horrified at the sight. Everything was confusion. "No arms, no more uniforms; soldiers, officers, even generals, covered with rags and having no other shoes than pieces of leather or of cloth kept together with strings; an immense multitude in which there were thousands of men of various countries, speaking all the idioms of the European continent and not capable of understanding each other." When Marbot rejoined Oudinot that evening, in vain did he point out the ease with which the men could cross the empty bridge. "I was answered only with evasive words, each one leaving to his colleague the care of such an operation."

The passage of the Beresina took place on the 28th of November, one of the most dismal dates in the history of the French Army. Great masses of unarmed soldiers had to cross under the guns of Wittgenstein. One of the bridges broke under the heavy weight of the guns; all rushed to the second bridge, and the confusion became terrible. Thousands of men were drowned in the river. Marbot estimates the loss at 20,000 or 25,000 men. Marbot's corps covered the retreat, and in an engagement with the Cossacks he had a hand-to-hand fight, in which he was struck on the knee by a lance. He remained on horseback, but was obliged to ride woman-fashion. "The road was covered with dead and wounded; we went on slowly and in silence. What remained of the infantry formed a square round the carriage of the Emperor. Napoleon had King Murat at his side." Napoleon left the army on the 5th of December at Smorgony to go rapidly to Paris, where he had been preceded by the famous 29th Bulletin.

"The Emperor's departure produced an immense effect on the spirit of the troops. Some blamed it and called it an abandonment; others approved of it as the only way to preserve France from civil war and the invasion of our so-called allies, who only awaited an occasion to declare themselves against us, but who would not dare to stir when they learned that Napoleon, in his own States, was organizing new regiments. I shared this second opinion, which was justified by the facts."

Correspondence.

OUR PRECIOUS TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: A few weeks ago I ordered from a leading bookseller in the Strand, London, a copy of 'Cupid and Psyche,' published in the "Bibliothèque de Carabas." I did not receive the book, but the following: "We still have Lang's 'Cupid and Psyche,' but a new rule of the United States postal authorities directs that all books forwarded by book-post are to be confiscated. This to us appears iniquitous. The only way of forwarding dutiable books is by express."

In what way are the Lobonals and Morgans and Teaches of the American book-trade protected by this new obstacle thrown in the way of purchasing books abroad? The duty of 25 per cent. on the means of acquiring knowledge and intellectual pleasure is an outrage worthy only of barbarians; but this new rule is piling Pelion on Ossa. A. Y.

[The ruling complained of is based upon a new interpretation of article 11 of the Universal Postal Union (concluded at Paris, June 1, 1878), which forbids the public sending by mail "any packets whatever containing articles liable to customs duty." A proper understanding of the above article, after a lapse of more than thirteen years, seems to be due to the same bright particular intellect of the Treasury Department who, twelve months ago, made the important discovery that for years the country had been imposed upon by the importation from Canada of dead frogs free of duty under the guise of "fresh fish for immediate consumption," and who promptly put a stop to this slight upon the Tariff Law by determining (after reluctantly deciding that they could not be assessed at 35 per cent. as "prepared meats," because the poor frogs were not prepared in any way whatsoever, but were merely dead frogs), that they should hereafter be classified as "raw, unmanufactured articles," dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem! Seriously, to the ordinary intellect, the purpose of article 11 of the Postal Union would seem to be simply an endeavor to prevent the secret importation of dutiable articles of value, hidden away in letters or other parcels—in other words, to check smuggling. But people who, for the last thirteen years, have imported books by post, have done so openly and without any attempt at disguise, and most certainly without any suspicion that this use of the most highly developed and convenient system of international transportation of our times should be branded as a criminal act by any civilized government. Color is lent to this rational interpretation of article 11 by the fact that Congress, in the appropriation act which provided, among other things, for the carrying out of the stipulations of the Postal Convention, so far from prohibiting the importation of books through the foreign mails, expressly provided that books admitted to the international mails exchanged under the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention, when subject to customs duty, should "be delivered to the addressed in the United States under such regulations for the collection of duties as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General." This section of the Appropriation Act of March 3, 1879, does not seem to have been repealed, and can hardly be deemed to have become inoperative so long as the Postal Union Convention remains in force.

Our correspondent will, however, be glad to know that the Custom-house bark is worse than its bite, and that, in accordance with more recent rulings of the Treasury Department, if he will but submit to the petty indignity of being branded as a smuggler of knowledge, and will approach the Collector or other chief customs officer with becoming meekness, the latter official may "at his discretion" release his book. And not only that, but if it costs less than two dollars he will not be assessed any duty! But if he has had the temerity to send for a book of higher value than $2, he must not only pay 25 per cent. of its cost but a sum equal to the duty as a fine! (Treasury Department Circular of November 5). Moreover, he is freely allowed to import books by parcel post from Barbados, Mexico, Hawaii, the Leeward Islands, Salvador, and a few other far-away regions (circular of July 28), it being the printed productions of the great centres of civilization that are obnoxious to these martinets of the Treasury, and his imported knowledge is treated as contraband only when it comes to him in his own language, for when printed in a foreign tongue, it is, apparently, considered innocuous, and can not only be imported without let or hindrance, but also entirely free from customs duties; which is also the case if it has been in print more than twenty years, provided it is not contained between the covers of a book newly bound. —Ed. Nation.]

REAL RECIPROCITY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The enclosed list of tariff duties imposed by various countries in Europe on the exports of agricultural products from the United States and other countries is given by the *American Economist* to show the value of the home market to the farmers of the United States. The duties average nearly ½ cent per pound on wheat, and over 1 cent per pound on butter.

To the *American Economist* everything seems adapted to show the value of a protective or prohibitory tariff. If the prices advance, it is delightful to the manufacturers, and if they fall, it is equally to the credit of the McKinley Bill. The arguments used are often so far-fetched and seem so sophistical that they must make a manufacturer smile or wince. Each number is prefaced by a quotation from some public or distinguished man saying why he is a protectionist—varying from a cry of alarm at socialism and anarchy if any approach is made to free trade, or argument (generally partial and ill-founded), to the semi-religious form of statement of pious be-

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lief as an American. But the figures given as to the tariff duties in Europe really point to a suggestion very different from that drawn from them by the *American Economist*. They suggest a valuable form of real reciprocity.

It has been stated that when the American Minister to France, Mr. Reid, was trying to persuade the French Minister that American pork was free from trichinæ and good to eat, and that it would be a great boon to the consumers in France to have it admitted freely, the Frenchman replied that he knew all that, but that there were farmers in France who wanted protection; still, that if the United States would admit French silks free, they might admit our pork free. The American had to reply that it was impossible, as America was a great country for weaving silk. "Well," said the Frenchman, "we might admit pork free if you would admit French wines or worsteds." "Alas," said the American, "impossible again; America is a great wine-producing country. Still, perhaps we might take the duty off of French pictures." "Oh," said the Frenchman, "that is too small a matter." And so the American Minister felt completely blocked.

Two things are suggested by this: (1.) That if this country is a great producer of silk goods or wines, why can it not compete with the foreigner, with all its advantages of distances by sea and land and its rich free soil; and if it cannot, is it not clear that American consumers are being deprived, to their cost, of articles which other countries produce cheaper or better than we can? (2.) And as specially suggested by the figures of tariff duties quoted, here is a great opportunity for the Western farmer to relieve himself from these oppressive duties on his products abroad, and at the same time to enable him to receive in exchange the products of France at much less cost.

Evidently the American would gain two advantages—a better market and a better price for his own products, and cheaper goods in exchange. Similar advantages are possible by similar reciprocity with Germany and other countries. ARTHUR T. LYMAN.

BOSTON, November 17, 1891.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DR. ABBOT'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Since Mr. Peirce has thought fit to bring this subject before your readers, and to comment on Prof. Royce's conduct, as charged by Dr. Abbot, in stifling Dr. Abbot's reply by a threat of legal proceedings, I feel compelled to ask you to publish the evidence on that point in full.

Dr. Abbot bases his charge upon a letter written by me, as Prof. Royce's counsel. In a pamphlet addressed to the governing boards of Harvard College (but widely circulated and put on public sale), Dr. Abbot characterizes that letter as an attempt, on Prof. Royce's part, "to gag the man he had injured," and formally sums up his accusation by asserting that Prof. Royce "has sought, with incredible cowardice and meanness, to deprive me of all opportunity of being heard in self-defence."

I now give the letter (of which Dr. Abbot publishes only the few lines of formal protest), and also Dr. Abbot's reply. I should premise that I knew nothing of the controversy until Prof. Royce sought my advice in consequence of threats of a law-suit from Dr. Abbot. At that time Dr. Abbot's reply had been set up in type by the *Journal of International Ethics* with the expectation of publishing that as it stood, together with a rejoinder by Prof. Royce, and a final retort which Dr. Abbot was to write, all in the July number. This plan had broken off, as stated by Dr. Abbot in his pamphlet, because Dr. Abbot could not agree with Dr. Adler as to the tone in which he should write his final reply; Dr. Adler requiring a parliamentary tone, while Dr. Abbot demanded a freedom which he called "the freedom of the courts." It is Dr. Abbot's main reply, already in type, which is referred to in my letter. Dr. Adler and Prof. Royce are both editors of the *Journal*.

BOSTON, June 9, 1891.

Dr. Francis E. Abbot, Cambridge, Mass.:

MY DEAR DR. ABBOT: Your article entitled "Dr. Royce's Professional Warning" has been submitted to me as a part of the case upon which my professional advice is sought, and I must call your attention to some passages in it which I trust you will think it well, upon deliberation, to revise.

I will say at the outset that, considering the severity of Dr. Royce's article, I think, for my own part, that you are justified in replying with spirit, and that you should perhaps be allowed more warmth than the ordinary discussion of such subjects calls for. Of that Dr. Royce, I know, would not complain, but in the heat of your reply you have in some places used language which I think you will hardly wish, upon cooler judgment, to allow to remain to lower the tone of your argument.

Conceding, for the moment, that you are right in thinking that Dr. Royce has transgressed the limits of courteous controversy, I must say that your article, in some places, goes far beyond anything that he has said.

On Dr. Royce's behalf, I must warn you that he protests against the publication, or any circulation of it, in its present shape, and must point out to you that it may, if circulated, entail a serious legal responsibility.

In it you charge Dr. Royce with being guilty of "a slanderous attack" and of "libel," and with having called you an "impostor"; you seek to belittle and injure him in his profession and business as a teacher in Harvard College; you imply that he is guilty of wilful misrepresentation; you seek to bring him to contempt by a degrading comparison; you charge him with untruth, with having made a wanton and injurious attack upon your personal reputation, having abused his academical position, compromised the dignity of Harvard College, degraded the office of professor, publicly traduced and libelled a fellow-citizen; and finally you pronounce him professionally incompetent.

Such language, even though used in controverting an irritating review of your book, so far exceeds the proper limits that in my judgment you cannot indulge in it without danger of legal liability.

Permit me, too, as a cool spectator of the controversy, to say that this language greatly weakens and lowers a very forcible argument, and must have the effect of distracting attention from the points you wish to make, and stamping the whole discussion as a strangely undignified attack for such a combatant. And aside from the effect of such an article upon yourself, let me call to your attention the scandal which is brought upon Harvard College by such a public wrangle between two of her instructors.

I have not read carefully the whole of Dr. Royce's article, but I have read the parts which must be most offensive to you; and while I do not defend, in all respects, the tone of the review, I think that you have greatly exaggerated and misinterpreted it. As I said to you on Sunday evening, Dr. Royce has disclaimed, in the strongest way, any intention to wound you, or to reflect in any way upon your personal character; and after this, is it not a perversion to insist upon putting the worst and most personal construction on all that he says, omitting the qualifications which go far to soften his hostile expressions?

As I remember his article, he nowhere calls you an impostor, as you repeatedly charge; and in speaking of you as "sinning against the demands of literary property rights," you omit the word "unaware," which wholly changes the sense.

That the *Journal of Ethics* should publish the article as it now stands is not to be thought of. It could not do so with self-respect. The editors are, however, very willing to publish the body of your reply as you have written it, if you will leave out those passages which are merely personal.

I send with this a copy of your article, with the objectionable passages marked. You will, I think, admit that your argument is untouched, and that enough of anger and indignation are left to save the paper from any appearance of tameness. If these passages are omitted, or so changed as to be free from objection, the *Journal* will publish it in the July number, and without any other comment than a statement that a reply is reserved for the October issue.

I trust that you will adopt my suggestions and make the changes, which I believe will strengthen the article in the minds of those whom you most wish to persuade. You will not overlook the great advantage it will be to you to have your reply appear in the same journal which originally published the review, and I trust that you will be willing, for that reason if no other, to conform to the very obvious requirements which the *Journal* must impose.

I hope you believe me when I say that I should not advise the *Journal* to refuse the article in its present shape, as I do, unless I were fully persuaded that you are offered the fullest opportunity of reply which fair play can demand. Very sincerely yours,

J. B. WARNER.

P. S.—Please let me know your decision as soon as possible, as the *Journal* must be made up. Will you kindly return my copy of your article? J. B. W.

LARCH STREET, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9, 1891.

J. B. Warner, Esq., Exchange Building, Boston:

MY DEAR MR. WARNER: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your obliging letter of this date, with thanks, and to return at once the enclosed printed paper, as you request.

With great personal regard. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

FRANCIS E. ABBOT.

Dr. Abbot declined to make any change in his reply and it has never been published.

JOSEPH B. WARNER.

BOSTON, November 20, 1891.

EXISTING CAVE-DWELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the November number of *Scribner's Magazine*, Mr. Carl Lumholtz, in writing of his explorations in the Sierra Madre, remarks (p. 534): "The old church-books of Bacadéhuachi tell us, says Mr. A. F. Bandelier, of the Jesuits going out in the mountains, administering the sacrament to the Tarahumare Indians, who were living in caves and cliffs. *But* I am satisfied that many of the same tribe are still living in that way, and why not others?"

I italicize the "but." It conveys the impression that I had only mentioned the *former* existence of cave-dwelling Indians about Nacori and beyond, ignoring the fact that the Tarahumares still partly live in caves at this day, and that they were cave-dwellers in part when first visited in the sixteenth century. Mr. Lumholtz knows better, and should have stated it. The reference is to Part I., page 92, note 1, of my "Final Report to the Archæological Institute of America," written before Lieut. Schwatka visited the Tarahumares, and published early in 1890. On page 98 I state: "If the verbal information imparted to me lately is correct, the Tarahumares are, at the present time, and in a few secluded localities, still the cave-dwellers of the American continent." In note 2, same page, I give the full text of the description of the cave-dwellings of the Tarahumares, as given by Father Juan Fonte, S. J., in 1608, and published by F. Ribas, S.J., in 1645. Lastly, on p. 245, I give the text of a letter written to me by a friend from Chihuahua, on the subject of the Tarahumares, in which he says: "But the Gentiles are a different people, live in caves,

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. . ." The existence of at least one tribe of cave-dwellers had then been officially communicated by me to the Archæological Institute of America, for publication, before Lieut. Schwatka's promulgation of the fact, and the Institute published the information which I furnished before Mr. Lumholtz ever visited the Southwest.—Respectfully,

AD. F. BANDELIER.

ISLETA, N. M., November 10, 1891.

A GENEALOGIST'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I yesterday received from New York a copy of your paper, of October 8, in which I am referred to. Will you allow me to say a few words, not about the "coarse and venomous" part of the letter, for I do not think it worth a reply, but about the hope the writer expresses that some one will write to me, to see "if" I have "any information worth notice." I think I have proved my possession of such by the correction I have been able to make of Col. Chester's mistake about the eldest son of Laurence Washington, and it is amusing to think how differently that correction would have been received, and what a flourish of trumpets there would have been, had it been made by Mr. Waters. It is the unfairness of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society that has produced my "pronounced dislike." I am always ready to give —"too ready," Miss Walford once told me; but even when I give away my "finds," I like to have the *credit* of them in some cases, and in no case do I like to see them coolly "annexed." I gave Mr. Waters the reference to the will of John Custis, which he thought "important," and I called Mr. Waters's attention to the fact that Dame Dorothy Washington was "undoubtedly" a Pargiter. I refused, it is true, to be *named* in Mr. Waters's little book, in connection with the matter, because I am not a "professional worker"; but Mr. Waters has recognized indebtedness to others without naming them, and I expected just that amount of recognition. Not having had it accorded me, I did not feel inclined to have anything more to do with his Society.

What I wish to say about my information is, that it is disposed of, both in the present and in the future, and that it is, therefore, useless to write to me. The first instalment, which is little more than an amplification of Sir Henry Dryden's interesting notes, left for America last week; I have sent it to a gentleman who is a corresponding member of the Society in question, and I leave its fate, and the fate of all else I have, entirely in his hands, save that *yesterday* I wrote to him, "short of NOW giving it to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society." It will interest you, perhaps, to know that during the last few weeks, when not even thinking of Washington, I have found some wills of the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII, in which the name occurs, and in connection with Northamptonshire and Yorkshire.

Miss Walford's "find" in Essex is very interesting to me, though, oddly enough, not in actual connection with Washington; but it surely must be very disappointing and disheartening to Mr. Waters, after the infinite pains he took and the great ingenuity he brought to bear on the point, to show *why* the Rector of Purleigh *lived at Tring*, to find that a single entry in the registers of Malden brings the "irresistible inference" that it is the burial entry of the Rector of Purleigh, and that Malden was his "natural abiding place"—and that, too, in 1652, his ejection having occurred in 1643! As I have accepted my reputation as "coarse and venomous," I will deserve it a little more—"on revient toujours à ses premiers amours"! Did the Rector of Purleigh go back to Malden from Tring on account of old associations with the "alehouses" of the neighborhood?—Yours faithfully,

VERNONA I. C. SMITH ("Vernon").

BARNES, SURREY, November 6, 1891.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In view of the fact that the Emperor of Japan, by an Imperial Rescript, in accordance with the Constitution, has summoned the Imperial Diet to meet in the second annual session beginning November 21, it may be of interest to know the programme of the Liberal party, the principal factor in opposition to the Government. At a general meeting of the "Jiyu-to," the policy of the party was stated to be, in general, opposition to the wasteful expenditure of the State. "We desire to see no more extravagant waste of the country's resources. If any department adopts our suggestions, and introduces reforms in accordance with them, we are ready to vote for the expenditure of that department." "The policy of the present Government is often uncertain."

The following list of prospective "bills" is given in the *Japan Mail*:

(1.)—Amendment of the Press Regulations:
  (1.) To abolish the power of suspending publication.
  (2.) To abolish security money.
  (3.) To modify the punishments.
(2.)—Amendment of the Public Meetings Regulations:
  (1.) The law must not extend beyond political meetings.
  (2.) The control of political parties and meetings must be less strict.
  (3.) Punishments must be modified.
(3.)—Amendment of the Publication Regulations: Their provisions must be changed in accordance with the principles applied in the case of the above two Regulations.
(4.)—Amendment of the Law of Election:
  (1.) Enlarge the electoral districts.
  (2.) Extend the franchise.
(5.)—Amendment of the Organization of *Fu* and *Ken* [province]:
  (1.) Regard *Fu* and *Ken* as "persons" in law.
  (2.) Reform the law of reëlection of *Fu* and *Ken* representatives.
  (4.) Augment the rights of representatives and councillors in municipal meetings.
(6.)—Amendment of the Organization of *Gun* [county]:
  (1.) Regard *Gun* as a "person" in law.
  (2.) Make the election of Magistrates public.
  (3.) Reform the law of reëlection of representatives.
  (4.) Augment the rights of representatives and councillors in local meetings.
(7.)—Amendment of the Organization of *Shi*, *Cho*, and *Son* [city, town, and village]:
  (1.) Reform the system of election.
(8.)—Amendment of the Law of the Imperial Diet:
  (1.) Strengthen the independence of the Diet.
(9.)—Establishment by special provision of a Local Assembly in Hokkaido.
(10.)—Reduction of the assessed value of land for purposes of taxation.
(11.)—Abolition of the Peace Preservation Regulations.

The programme is certainly interesting, but perhaps too comprehensive to be carried out in full. The next session will be exciting.

E. W. CLEMENT.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1891.

Notes.

HARPER & BROS. have nearly ready 'Studies in Chaucer,' by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, in three volumes, with a very full index; 'English Words,' by Prof. Charles F. Johnson; 'Glimpses of Nature,' by Dr. Andrew Wilson of Edinburgh; and 'Ruth the Gleaner and Esther the Queen,' by Dr. Wm. M. Taylor.

The first volume of four comprehending the 'Memorial History of the City of New York,' edited by Gen. James Grant Wilson and published by the New York History Company, will appear early next month. The work will be profusely illustrated.

Mr. W. L. Keese's annotated edition of W. E. Burton's 'Life of James W. Wallack' having been delayed, the Dunlap Society has in press for immediate issue a reprint of one of the oldest and most curious of American plays, Burk's 'Battle of Bunker Hill,' for which Mr. Brander Matthews has written an introduction.

Mr. W. Salt Brassington is preparing to issue, to subscribers only, a quarto containing twenty-four photogravure plates, representing two dozen of the finest book-bindings in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In the introduction special attention will be paid to the history of the art of book-binding in England; and every illustration will be accompanied by a description by Mr. Brassington. Three of the bindings to be reproduced are in carved ivory; one is in transparent enamel on silver, four are in embroidery of various periods, and the rest are in leather, one of these being from the famous collection of Diane de Poitiers, and another from the library of De Thou. Only 150 copies will be printed. Subscribers' names will be received by Sampson Low & Co.

This firm will issue in connection with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a new holiday edition in two volumes of Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' with upwards of a hundred illustrations in the text by E. W. Kemble.

From the Dryden Press, Long Acre, London, will issue before the end of the year an anonymous bibliography of the works of Matthew Arnold in prose and in verse.

Cassell & Co. will immediately bring out a new and revised edition of 'The Law of Musical and Dramatic Copyright,' by Messrs. E. Cutler, T. E. Smith, and F. E. Weatherley. It will contain the text of our Copyright Act of 1891 and a comment on it.

Leach, Shewell & Sanborn have in press 'Outlines of Rhetoric,' by Prof. J. H. Gilmore of the University of Rochester.

The third part (Bridge Design) of 'Roofs and Bridges,' by Prof. Mansfield Merriman, is announced as in preparation by John Wiley & Sons.

Little, Brown & Co.'s promised new edition of Charles Lever's military novels makes a beginning with 'Charles O'Malley' in two volumes. The work has been set and printed at the press of John Wilson & Son, Cambridge, with unimpeachable accuracy, therefore, and in good fair type. The binding is in a dark green, richly stamped. The illustrations are after the original by "Phiz," and are partly full-page etchings and partly cuts in the text, the latter much the more meritorious. "Phiz's" graphic antics with horseflesh would furnish material for an evening's corrections by Mr. Muybridge. Lever's rollicking text is far less antiquated than these designs, and we do not know why it should not be read in this country with as much avidity now as fifty years ago.

The same firm continue their reprint of the

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works of Alexandre Dumas, senior, with 'The Regent's Daughter' and 'Le Chevalier d'Harmenthal.' These are likewise products of the University Press, but are more elegantly printed and bound. The illustrations are confined to two portrait frontispieces.

The third volume of the beautiful six-volume edition of Landor's 'Imaginary Conversations' (London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan), is provided with a portrait of the author. The Dialogues of Sovereigns and Statesmen are concluded, and the better half of the volume is occupied with the Dialogues of Literary Men, which possess a livelier and more enduring interest.

The well-preserved plates of the 1887 edition, in three volumes, of Dean Stanley's 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., have been used in the less expensive edition just brought out by the same firm in two volumes. The full-page etchings are wholly changed in favor (mainly) of Herbert Railton's pen-drawings, and the exchange is no robbery. The binding shows a back of white and gold, and half-lavender cloth sides. The painstaking and the taste of the Messrs. Randolph are visible throughout, and are sure of recognition by book-buyers.

'The British Seas' (Macmillan & Co.) is a set of "Picturesque Notes," by W. Clark Russell and others, reprinted from the *Portfolio*, and serving as a vehicle for a dozen large plates and some forty cuts in the text of marine subjects. The title-page, which announces "Etchings and Engravings after J. C. Hook, R. A., Colin Hunter, A.R.A., Henry Moore, A.R.A., Hamilton Macallum, and other artists," has a rather modern sound, but in fact the book has a very old-fashioned air, the "other artists" including Turner (who has two of the twelve plates and a vignette), David Cox, De Wint, and Girtin, while the bulk of the illustrations are by unknown or little known men. The text is, as might be expected, somewhat scrappy. The chapter on St. George's Channel is by Mr. Hamerton, who shows considerable skill in making "copy" on a subject of which, confessedly, he knows nothing.

The holiday season brings at least one exquisite gift-book in Walter Crane's 'Queen Summer, or the Tourney of the Lily and the Rose' (Cassell). It is a thin quarto of forty pages, each bearing a portion of text in decorative black-letter and an illustration printed in colors. The paper is folded after the Japanese fashion and printed on one side only, and the book is bound in boards with a decorative design by the author. Mr. Crane's verse is fanciful and pretty, but it is only an excuse for the forty drawings, which show endless invention, exuberance of fancy, grace of line and richness of composition, with rare delicacy and charm of color. It is as much better than any former work of Mr. Crane's that we have seen as his former work is better than that of any of his emulators in the same field, and hardly any praise can be too high for it.

The latest volume in the "*Gentleman's Magazine* Library," edited by G. L. Gomme and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is devoted to 'English Topography.' It consists of the articles which were written for that magazine by local antiquarians, the excerpts being now brought together under the head of each county. This volume covers Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Of course, the proportion of the notices is not preserved; many noted places are omitted, and some small places are fully described. But, on the other hand, being informal and without restraint, they preserve many facts which the larger county histories ignore. When the series is completed, it will be very serviceable in many libraries here which cannot afford the more costly local histories.

The fourth volume of the *Bookworm* (A. C. Armstrong & Son) presents the usual medley which the name betokens. Current publications and literary events, however, are more looked after than might be expected. The great defect, apart from occasional neglect to give the sources of curious information, is the absence of a table of contents. There is an index, not very full or very good, but it does not show at a glance the physiognomy of the volume.

A book to be recommended to all readers of French literature whose purses and libraries are limited, is a cheap volume recently published by Garnier (New York: F. W. Christern). It is a series of 'Extraits des Causeries du Lundi' of Sainte-Beuve, chosen (and arranged in chronological order so as to follow the development of French literature) by M. Pichon, Professor of Rhetoric at the Lycée Saint-Louis. There is an introduction by M. Léon Robert, Inspector-General of Public Instruction. The volume is neatly printed, and its contents have been most skilfully selected. There is no better book of its size and cost.

M. Conquet recently sent forth a most sumptuous edition of the Memoirs of Madame de Staal-Delaunay—not to be confounded with the author of "Corinne"; and of this admirably illustrated work we understand that an English translation by Mrs. E. Hamilton Bell is soon to appear. A cheap French edition of the Memoirs, edited by Mme. Carette, *née* Bovet, is now published in the "Collection pour les Jeunes Filles" (Paris: Paul Ollendorff; New York: F. W. Christern).

Dr. H. O. Lehmann's 'Quellen zur deutschen Reichs- und Rechtsgeschichte (Berlin: Otto Liebmann) was compiled for the use of students of German legal and constitutional history. Its scope for Germany resembles that of Stubbs's 'Select Charters' for England, but Lehmann's work embraces modern times as well as the middle ages. The book contains extracts from Cæsar and Tacitus (pp. 1-4), the *Leges Barbarorum* (pp. 6-48), Merovingian and Carolingian capitularies (pp. 49-79), laws and constitutional documents from 922 to about 1250 (pp. 80-108), the 'Sachsenspiegel' and the 'Schwabenspiegel' (pp. 109-176), laws, treaties of peace, constitutions, etc., from 1273 to 1866 (pp. 179-309). Difficult words are explained in the footnotes, but no attempt is made to furnish a detailed commentary. Prof. Lehmann is well fitted to compile a work of this sort, and his book may be recommended to instructors and students of German constitutional history.

The proclamation of the Emperor of Japan summoning the Imperial Diet to meet in Tokio for its second session on the 21st of November, 1891, called attention anew to "the constitutional development of Japan." The words we have put in quotation marks form the title of a pamphlet of fifty-six pages, by Dr. Toyokichi Iye'naga, Professor of Political Science in the Tokio School of Special Studies, which is published as Number ix. in the ninth series of Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. The author does not penetrate very far beneath the surface of events, and contents himself with briefly outlining the story of occurrences very much as they have been repeatedly told in foreign publications. The value of the monograph lies rather in its being a good specimen of English composition by a Japanese than in its philosophical grasp of the subject. The best part of the essay is its two or three pages devoted to the crude attempts at national parliamentary action in the great councils of kugés and daimios, or of courtly and territorial nobles, in the days following the advent of Perry. Nevertheless, for those not familiar with the growing literature in which the rise of constitutional Japan is traced, the pamphlet is valuable as giving a bird's-eye view of the movement in clear and simple language. There still remains to the investigator who has patience, ability, time, enthusiasm, money, and the spirit of sacrifice, an inviting opportunity to tell fully the story of Japan's awakening to modern life.

Mr. E. P. Oberholtzer of Philadelphia contributes to the American Academy of Political Science an essay entitled "Law-making by Popular Vote, or the American Referendum." After glancing at the history of the referendum in Switzerland, he reviews the part taken by the people of our States in adopting and amending their constitutions, as well as in enacting statutes; discovering an increasing popular feeling in favor of withdrawing certain subjects from the control of the legislatures. Into the causes of this feeling Mr. Oberholtzer does not inquire. The most important recent developments of this tendency towards direct legislation by the people have taken place in reference to municipal government. In the Western States there are county referendums, city-referendums, township referendums, and even school-district referendums; and both at the East and at the West city charters are submitted for approval or disapproval to the members of the communities affected by them.

In the address of its President, Mr. Edward C. Burks, to the Virginia State Bar Association, published by Everett Waddey Co. of Richmond, lawyers will find a valuable summary of the changes effected in the Virginia law by the recent revision. This account by Mr. Burks, who was one of the revisers, is in the line of the useful work of Mr. Dembitz on 'Kentucky Jurisprudence,' recently reviewed in these columns, but is of course much more restricted in its aim. It may be noted that *Magna Carta* was a statute of Virginia from 1785 until 1849, when it was omitted in the revision then made.

The Smithsonian Report for 1889 contains, under number 784, a brief treatise on Latitude by Walter B. Scaife, which students of geography and geodesy will find instructive. It traces the development of the idea of latitude from the earliest times, and gives especial attention to the controversy between the Newtonians and Cassinians two hundred years ago, this marking one of the most important epochs in the advance of our knowledge of the earth's form. By an unfortunate oversight, a footnote on the first page is in error, and contradicts the definition of latitude in the text.

The close of Gen. Greely's charge of the Weather Bureau is marked by the preparation under his direction of several series of charts of climatic data, lately published, adapted particularly to the needs of observers on stations, who are frequently questioned concerning the mean values of wind and weather. One series of charts gives the average monthly cloudiness for the United States; showing in January less than fifty per cent. for Florida, less than forty for parts of Colorado and Southern California, about seventy for the northern Pacific Coast, and more than eighty in small areas east of some of the great lakes. July has a lower percentage—below fifty about the lakes, and under ten in the valley of California. The probability of rainy days is given in another series of charts, the variation of values being

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similar to that of cloudiness. A third series presents the temperature means for periods of ten days through the year, of much interest in measuring the relative advance of the season. Charts of isobars, isotherms, and winds for the several months from January, 1871, to December, 1873, heretofore unpublished, correspond to similar charts for later years contained in the Monthly Weather Review.

Westermann & Co. send us the first instalment of a new map of the German Empire just begun to be issued by Perthes of Gotha, on a scale of 1:500,000. It will comprise twenty-seven sheets and a title-page, and be issued in fourteen parts. It represents the patriotic labor of ten years directed by Dr. C. Vogel, and its execution is characterized by great elegance and delicate coloring. Königsberg and Mülhausen give names to the two plates before us; the latter contains no small part of German Switzerland as well as of the French frontier. The publishers print a letter of Moltke's in which he warmly praises the proofs, and declares the enterprise valuable from a military as well as a civilian point of view.

In the fifth paper of the series on British Confederation, published in the November *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, the subject is treated mainly from the colonial point of view. The author, Mr. M. H. Hervey, the principal of a college in New South Wales, does not propose a plan of federation, but simply shows its prospective advantages, as well as the disadvantages of disintegration, both to the mother country and the colonies. These latter are described as loss of empire to Great Britain, and the commercial ruin of the colonies. The advantages of federation are the impregnability of the empire and an immense increase of commerce. The existing high tariffs of the colonies he attributes to the fact that, regarding independence as inevitable, "they *must* and will strive, by a protective policy, to make themselves productively independent of the rest of the world, Great Britain included." The same number contains some interesting notes by Col. Tanner on the inhabitants of the Himalayas, whom he distinguishes by their religions into Mohammedan, Hindu, Buddhist, and idolaters. This is followed by another of Mr. Bartholomew's interesting papers on the "Mapping of the World," in which he treats of North America, and gives a list, filling more than twenty-three closely printed pages, of "only the best and most recent Government and private" maps. It is accompanied by a sketch map showing the extent and value of the geographical surveys. From this we learn that "only about 15 per cent. of the land-surface can be said to be even fairly well surveyed," while about a fourteenth part is to be regarded as "unexplored territory."

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, a neighbor and intimate acquaintance of the late James Parton, pays in the current *Writer* an intimate and affectionate tribute to this versatile writer, from the domestic and social point of view. A pleasing portrait of Mr. Parton accompanies the article. We may also signalize Mr. F. B. Sanborn's paper on James Russell Lowell in the November number of the *New England Magazine*. It is freely illustrated with views of the poet's "home and haunts," first wife, kindred, and near friends.

The cover of the *Revue Illustrée* of November 1 contains a portrait of M. Ernest Lavisse, and the writer of the accompanying essay declares that M. Lavisse is the leader of young France much as M. Taine was thirty years ago. M. Lavisse is the director of the Parisian School of Political Science. A translation of his 'General View of the Political History of Europe,' by Dr. Charles Gross of Harvard, is about to be published here and in England by Longmans, Green & Co.

The twelfth annual report of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women (the Harvard "Annex") contains an announcement which possibly foreshadows a change of heart among benefactors of our great conservative universities. Mr. Waldo Higginson of the Harvard Class of 1833 has founded the George B. Sohier Prize, in memory of his brother-in-law, a member of the class of 1852. The endowment provides an annual prize of $250 for the best thesis by a successful candidate for honors in English or modern literature, and by its terms admits to competition, in addition to collegiate and post-graduate students of Harvard, "students pursuing courses of instruction in Cambridge under direction of the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women." This is the second prize in the gift of Harvard University for which "Annex" students may compete.

—Volumes iii. and iv. complete the 'Essays, Reviews, and Addresses' of Dr. James Martineau (Longmans, Green & Co.), which he has selected and revised. The first of these two volumes is theological and philosophical. The successive articles afford ample illustration of a statement in the preface: "The whole interest of literary intercourse, like that of all quickening friendship, is conditional on crossing lines of likeness and unlikeness, deepening the zest of sympathy by the need and possibility of more." Several of the reviews are of little systems of morality or metaphysics that have had their day and ceased to be, but Martineau's criticism always has a value independent of the particular book under discussion; and sometimes when the particular book has had its day, as in the case of Mansell's 'Limits of Religious Thought,' the problems it discussed are still alive and pressing. 'Essays and Reviews,' which are characterized by nothing else so strongly as by their opposition to agnosticism, and which make not only Mansell, and Hamilton, and Mill, but also Spencer, the object of their critical investigation and attack, are quite as timely now as when they first appeared. For every one the matter interested then, it interests a hundred now. Vol. iv. is made up of "College Addresses' and "Occasional Sermons" in about equal parts. Some of the sermons are nearly or quite fifty years old, but they justify their author's hardihood in printing them. One of them, and one of the college addresses, and a brace of the longer articles, in volume iii., "Early History of Messianic Ideas," make a group by themselves, and are very interesting, as showing that the part of Dr. Martineau's latest work, 'The Seat of Authority in Religion,' which has given most offence, and has been treated as a daring novelty—the denial to Jesus of any Messianic character or Messianic claim—represents one of the most stable and persistent elements of his thought. The sermon preached in 1851 expresses it as clearly as the volume of last year. In some of the American collections of Dr. Martineau's essays there are admirable things which he has seen fit to omit from this series.

—The moral obligation of faithfulness in the translation of foreign works needs no proof. Mistranslation is an injustice to the author and to the reader, especially when, as in America, the majority of readers are wholly dependent on the translation for a knowledge of the contents of the book. The duty of fidelity is equally binding on translator and publisher, but the public must hold the publisher responsible in an especial manner. This feeling was notably recognized some years ago when English editions of a large German commentary on the Bible were begun at the same time by firms in Edinburgh and New York; the Scotch version was found to be very bad, and the Edinburgh house suppressed it and (by arrangement with the New York publishers) adopted the American work. It would be a gain for us if this strict sense of responsibility were universal among publishers, for bad translations, it is well known, are not uncommon. An illustration in point is found in the third volume of the American translation of Renan's 'History of the People of Israel' (Boston: Roberts Brothers). Whatever may be thought of the merits of M. Renan as critic and philosopher, he is important enough to deserve an accurate rendering of his great historical work, and this he does not get in the American translation. The first and second volumes were bad, and the third is no better. To pass over the too numerous misprints (the Hebrew, especially, is very nearly a complete failure), this volume bristles with mistranslations. Some of these are infelicities, missing the precise shade of the author's expression; some are omissions or misconceptions of necessary connecting and modifying words; some are misrenderings pure and simple. It is unfortunate that the translator always adopts the King James version of Bible quotations instead of taking the author's translation; a curious specimen of the results he thus reaches is found on pages 149, 150. Many of the errors come from lack of acquaintance with the critical and literary material—another illustration of the fact that the translation of such books ought to be assigned to persons who have some critical training. No doubt the author's general ideas can be got even from a version so inaccurate as this; but there are a hundred places in which the reader will receive a wrong impression of particulars. It is to be hoped that the publishers will bring out the next volume in a form worthy of their excellent reputation, and that the translator (if the same translator be retained) will show himself capable of thorough accuracy and fidelity.

—Macmillan & Co. have brought out a reprint of the 'History of the Buccaneers of America,' which was published in 1816 by Captain, afterwards Rear-Admiral, James Burney of the British Navy. This work must in no wise be confounded with Mr. Howard Pyle's 'Buccaneers and Marooners of America,' which, in fact, merely reproduced portions of the narratives of Exquemelin, Ringrose, and Capt. Johnson. Admiral Burney's book is more in the nature of a digest of the two first of those authors, with additions from other sources, printed and manuscript. The heroes of Mr. Howard Pyle's volume are Sir Henry Morgan and Capt. Bartholomew Roberts, whereas Capt. Edward Davis, one of the most respectable of Buccaneers, plays the principal part in Burney's 'History.' In Mr. Pyle's volume, the Spanish Main and the West Coast of Africa are, for the most part, the scenes of action, while the South Seas were the place where the Admiral's merry men chiefly played their part. The get-up of the volume is admirable, but the publication is a mere reprint, with all the errors of the original, notwithstanding that the facilities afforded by the Public Record Office, London, are within the reach of everybody. When shall we find the statement at page 44, that the French and English made their settlements at St. Christopher on the same day, set right? The fact is that Sir

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Thomas Warner had planted a colony at St. Kitts about two years before the Sieur d'Esnambuc, in his damaged frigate, arrived at the island and was made welcome by the English, who were at the time awaiting an attack from the avenging Caribs of the neighboring islands. The Caribs came, and were defeated by French and English. The island thereupon was divided between the two European nations.

—In connection with the various publications relating to the buccaneers, it ought to be noted that modern publishers may thank their stars that they did not live contemporaneously with Sir Henry Morgan. The first English translation of Exquemelin was made at the instance of Crooke, a bookseller. Sir Henry Morgan brought an action against Crooke, "proved all he did was by virtue of a commission of ye Governor of Jamaica and ye King's authority, and recovered £300 or £400 damage from Crooke, about that some I am sure Crooke himself told me. After which his History of ye Buccaneers was looked upon as fabulous, and sold for noe more than wast paper." This much can be learned from the Camden Society's second volume of 'Correspondence of the Hatton Family' (p. 225). Any author in search of a subject for a good biography would find such in the life of Sir Henry Morgan. Ample materials, full of fresh facts, are to be found in the Public Record Office, London. A glance at the index to the last Calendar (Colonial series) that has been published under the editorship of Mr. Noel Saintsbury, will satisfy any one that such is the case.

—Ever since the year 1853, that English official annual entitled 'The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for the Meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich' has been prepared and published under the superintendence of Mr. J. R. Hind, F.R.S., who attained early prominence among astronomers by his discoveries of a half score of minor planets, and his authorship of treatises on 'Comets' and 'The Solar System.' His administration of the office has been marked by an ultra conservatism which cannot be said to have won applause in all English scientific circles. Year by year the opening paragraph of the preface to the 'Almanac' has read, "The contents and arrangement are the same generally as those of the preceding year." In spite of the conservative policy in its management, the British Nautical Almanac has had a vast growth, chiefly in connection with the development of British marine interests, and its sales of 30,000 or 40,000 copies annually are probably far in excess of the combined sales of the similar publications of all the other nations of the world. At the end of the present year Mr. Hind will relinquish the office of superintendent, and seek that retirement to which his long service and his distinguished career entitle him. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have made a happy selection of his successor in Mr. Arthur M. W. Downing, F.R.A.S., now and for many years of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, where he has had the best of training and abundant experience in computational astronomy. The Nautical Almanac Office is in Verulam Building, Gray's Inn, and the sum of $17,000 is annually appropriated from her Majesty's Treasury for its maintenance. The salary of the Superintendent is $3,000, and this billet has always been filled by an astronomer of eminence. About sixty years ago, a committee of the Royal Astronomical Society drafted the 'Ephemeris and Almanac' in an improved and greatly enlarged form. The recommendations of this Committee set the style and form for the 'Almanac' which has been substantially adhered to ever since, notwithstanding the growth of the sciences of astronomy and navigation. Now, however, an entire and thorough revision is urgently demanded, and Mr. Downing will devote himself at an early day to this remodelling, though it seems unlikely that he will introduce any sweeping changes at once, perhaps not before the issue for the year 1900, which will be published four or five years hence.

DYER'S GODS IN GREECE.

Studies of the Gods in Greece at Certain Sanctuaries Recently Excavated. By Louis Dyer, B.A. Oxon., late Assistant Professor in Harvard University. Macmillan & Co. 1891.

It is pleasant to welcome back in this work certain discourses which are not strangers on American soil. The substance of the book was delivered in a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute. They comprise studies of the greater gods of Greece, of the growth and purification of their worship, of the spirit and form which it assumed in connection with certain shrines and sanctuaries, "where," as Mr. Dyer says, "that old-time worship of ideals, by some miscalled idolatry, grew pure and yet more pure, broad and broader still, until its inner significance and truth were no longer to be confined within old forms, could be fettered no longer by old bands; and lo! Christianity was there to gather in a heritage of high-born thoughts from Greece."

Some years ago Mr. Andrew Lang, in his 'Myth, Ritual and Religion,' traced the primitive foundation on which rest many rites and superstitions—crude notions and barbarous observances which he showed that the Greeks, notwithstanding the beauty of their culture, shared with Hottentots and Mexicans and the tribes of the Pacific islands. Mr. Dyer prefers to dwell upon the reverse of the medal—on the side that is turned towards us by Mr. Pater in his 'Marius the Epicurean'—upon that upward spiritual progress in which "the ape and tiger die." "Christianity as we know it," he observes, "Christianity as we prize it, is not solely and exclusively a gift from Israel. It is time to open our eyes and see the facts new and old that stare us in the face, growing more clear the more investigations and excavations on Greek soil proceed. To the religion of Greece and Rome, to the Eleusinian mysteries, to the worship of Æsculapius and Apollo, to the adoration of Aphrodite, is due more of the fulness and comforting power of the Church to-day than many of her leaders have as yet been willing to allow." As a help in tracing the sources of such influence, in diffusing a "genial catholicity of appreciation," he associates a study of the sanctuaries of the greater deities still haunted by the spell of "that beautiful religion whose fifth essence and nobler form has passed into our own"; and hence his design embraces a description of recent discoveries in connection with the sites of the temple of Demeter at Eleusis, the Æsculapius of Athens and Epidaurus, and the temple of the Paphian Aphrodite.

These studies traverse a wide field of archæology and of general scholarship; they include a chaos of opinions and material on which the author has very skilfully impressed the mould of artistic harmony. The chapters on Dionysus are really a triumph of orderly and lucid exposition, enabling one to grasp and follow the most complicated, elusive, and contradictory attributes of this strange and potent deity. The original conditions under which the lectures were written imposed a popular style upon the author; but, indeed, no reader who has the slightest interest in ancient ideas and art need feel any dread of the erudition which is here worn with so much lightness and grace of manner, and is brightened by the gleanings of personal observation on the sites which are described. All is fish that comes to Mr. Dyer's net; and in treating a subject which has so many aspects, he displays an equipment unusually complete and many-sided.

But beyond and beside what learning and research can accomplish, Mr. Dyer aims at something more. He has tried to seize and reproduce the vanished spirit of ancient worship, to evoke the presence that once dwelt in ruined shrines and vivified observances which we now with difficulty comprehend, or regard coldly as dead and preposterous superstitions. For such a task imagination is needed as well as science, and unquestionably Mr. Dyer is furnished with both sympathy and imagination. He brings to bear in a useful measure some of the gifts of the poet. The total effect is a synthesis very charming to the popular mind, as well as helpful to the student. All that our author says, in Mr. Pater's words, of the authority of the poets, of the necessity of applying the poetic imagination in reconstructing the religious attitude of the past, is true; true also is the caution he adds against "a certain cynicism in that over-positive temper which is so jealous of our catching any resemblance in the earlier world to the thoughts that really occupy our minds." Mr. Dyer is troubled with no such cynicism, as appears in his use of language in the article on Æsculapius, where he speaks of the "vicar of Apollo," "the mediator," "means of grace," "the collect of Aristides," and of a statue of the deity which "gazes—as if kindly to entreat with welcome all those who suffer and are heavy laden." These phrases have certain associations; they are fine strokes which, taken together, produce an effect that may be entirely accurate; if accurate, the tone of the picture may well furnish occasion for deep reflection. It is not always possible to give chapter and verse for things so evanescent and subtle as religious emotion and the varieties of its manifestations—to give a qualitative and quantitative analysis of that which cannot be seen or touched or handled. It is not fair, indeed, when Mr. Dyer's object is to present a living whole, to ask that he shall analyze and anatomize at the same time, and tell us where he got this or that detail or impression, what is his voucher for it. All we can fairly ask is that the imagination, like Socrates's cockchafer, shall be allowed to soar, but, at the same time, be tethered fast to the facts. One may feel that the net impression of certain chapters is perhaps too favorable, too roseate; that the influence of Aphrodite, of Apollo, or Æsculapius was never quite so gracious and benign as Mr. Dyer's fancy pictures it. He has a lover's eye for the life and ceremonial and religion that he describes; and who shall say whether the color and atmosphere and beautiful haze with which he adorns his picture truly belonged to the scene, or really never were, on land or sea, and are only a part of the poet's and the lover's dream? This, we admit, is a vague criticism, but the question itself is subtle and illusory. At any rate, if a corrective is needed for Mr. Dyer's glasses, the reader will find it in Plutarch's treatise on superstition, with its vivid detail of the features of that grim spectre which

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"frowned from the heavens upon mankind" in the days of Lucretius as well as of Epicurus.

It is very neat and striking to say of Apollo that he, rather than Zeus, was governor of Olympus: "Zeus was a king among the gods who reigned but governed not. His Premier was the Delphian god." It is an aphorism which might have shocked the piety of Æschylus and Sophocles, yet its truth is reflected throughout the action of such plays as the "Eumenides," the "Œdipus Rex," and the "Iphigeneia in Tauris." These all show, what history declares, that the Delphic shrine was the most important religious power and influence in Greece. From a subtler point of view, Apollo was the source and ordainer of Greek theology. He is the inspirer of the poets who are the makers of its theology. He is, moreover, the highest ideal of character in the Greek pantheon. Mr. Dyer dwells on this fact with his usual enthusiasm. We confess that we do not always find his enthusiasm substantiated by the particular instances he quotes. The sudden passion of Apollo for Cyrene which Mr. Dyer finds so "noble and chivalrous," has been interpreted quite otherwise; the moral of his conduct in that case, it is to be hoped, was clearer for the youths of Greece than it is at present for the commentators of Pindar, in a scene where apparently Apollo is headstrong and it is the centaur Cheiron who preaches reserve and decorum. If we are to press at all the naïveté of such narrative, we should be puzzled by Apollo's manners in the very next ode.

Is it not, again, a false note to say of the same deity, "He deals no death to womankind; here is one test of his chivalry"? Is there any evidence that the early partition of functions between Apollo and Artemis, by which the masculine deity inflicts sudden death on men, and his sister on women, rested on any conception of a chivalrous scruple which stayed the hand of the sun-god from the gentler sex? Nor is it very safe to quote the "Ion" as a voucher for Apollo's character. Even if we do not go the length of accepting the hyper-ingenuity of Dr. Verrall's arraignment, it must be acknowledged that the general impression the play produces is unfavorable to the god, and is not dispelled by the apology of Athene at the close. That worldly personage who provides for the political future of his illegitimate son, who shrinks from the awkwardness of a domestic scene with Creusa, and who expressly recommends deceit through the mouthpiece of Athene, is really a typical Greek, possessed of the average virtues and failings of the period, and only wearing Apollo's name. He cannot be quoted as an example, or as the ideal of a cult. The pure and high-minded zealot Ion is indeed a startling contrast to his divine father. He is the real Sir Galahad, the sole character in the play who can be used to point a moral and adorn a tale. All that we are criticising here is the appositeness of certain illustrations to prove that Apollo embodied and anticipated the virtues of the Round Table. For such a claim the poets are rather slippery and discordant witnesses.

An excursus on the deification of the Roman emperors explains the situation and the causes which could originate a practice so alien to our modern conceptions. We are apt to think of it as an act of grossest flattery and hypocrisy. As a matter of fact, it was the result of the enlargement of the empire, of the annexing of Oriental peoples and the importation of Oriental modes of thought. To this class of minds the deification of powerful men, living or dead, was a natural impulse—an impulse which survives in full force in Hindustan at the present day. As Sir Alfred C. Lyall says: "The Indians worship all things created, but above all things men and women." A large part of the Roman world, therefore, in deifying the Emperor, was simply following an irresistible bent, and was acting in the spirit of the Sepoy who adored his British officer in spite of protestations, and was disciplined accordingly. The emperors were not so puritanical. They submitted graciously to a homage which was as spontaneous as it was convenient for purposes of statecraft. Hence arose, as Mr. Dyer puts it, "a seemingly incongruous compound of Asiatic piety and European bureaucracy"—a compound which, in some particulars, the Vatican may help us to understand. In the provinces, as well as in Italy, guilds of freedmen and tradesmen sprang into existence, calling themselves Augustales, and these centres of worship became also centres of political influence. The Greeks took kindly enough to the new cult, for it was native to their ways of thinking, and they had worshipped heroes from Achilles and Protesilaus down to Brasidas and Lysander. The poets, too—Virgil and Homer—became high-priests of the latest avatar, and wrote hymns in its honor with a certain amount of fervency and conviction. Strangest of all was the manner in which the unheard-of and universal sway of the Emperor impressed the imagination of sober and sceptical Romans of the highest culture—men like Tacitus and Quintilian and Pliny. The empire furnished Quintilian with his metaphor of the god "who administers the universe." Pliny himself is willing to accord to Vespasian, whom he calls "maximus ævi rector," a sort of Comtist apotheosis. And yet this was the age of which Juvenal could say that the very babes no longer believe in the lower world and its hobgoblins; and Pliny's hero, Vespasian, died with the jest upon his lips, "Ut puto, deus fio!"

We must pass over with regret a swarm of curious and interesting details which tempt one's notice—the sketch of the history of Greek medicine, in the chapter on Æsculapius; the illustration afforded by Apollo's plea in the "Eumenides" of the custom of the *couvade* (his reasoning, by the way, is precisely paralleled in the 'Mahabharata'); the lucid discussion of Aphrodite's origin and affinities; and, finally, the description and plan of the temple at Old Paphos, which was anticipated to a certain extent in the *Nation* (September 6 and 13, 1888). We can only allude to the dissertation which, setting right a common mistake about Mount Olympus in Cyprus, identifies it with Mount Troodos instead of Santa Croce; which restores, also, Bocarus, "the river of a hundred mouths," to its rightful place in Salamis, whence it was deported by a sleepy blunder of the geographer John Meursius. These points are traced out at great length, with a scholar's keen scent, and are set forth with a delightful humor which makes one forget the flight of time. It is not easy to find fault with a style whose *lactea ubertas* only an enemy would call at times diffuse. When we light upon this rendering of two famous lines of Archilochus—

> "Wood makes the trough to knead my bread withal,
> Wood makes the cask to keep Ismarian wine,
> Wood makes the deck where drinking I recline"—

we rub our eyes, and wonder whether we have been always wrong in supposing that this "wood" meant *spear*, and that the sentiment is the same as that of the song of Hybrias, *i.e.*, "My sword is my fortune."

An eminent advocate of scientific training has lately been expressing a despondent view of classical studies. He thinks that they tend to sophistical discussion and a disregard for the truth. It is to be hoped that works like Mr. Dyer's will dispel some of these alarms, and will show that we are all in our various lines pursuing the truth. When you have found the truth, there is no harm in telling it in an agreeable and attractive manner, and this Mr. Dyer certainly does. His work shows that combination of learning with literary taste and skill which may fairly be said to characterize the best type of English scholarship—the type which is represented by the names of Jowett and Jebb and Nettleship and Conington.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

'Among the Camps' (Scribners) is a collection of stories which Mr. Thomas Nelson Page has contributed to *Harper's Young People*. They are five in number, each having reference to some incident of the Civil War. A vein of mingled pathos and humor runs through them all, and greatly heightens the charm of them. It is the early experience of the author himself, doubtless, which makes his pictures of life in a Southern home during the great struggle so vivid and truthful. There is none of the bitterness of the contest, however, to be perceived in the book, as the author has wisely chosen incidents in which Confederate and Union soldiers meet only to do some kindness to a child.

'Men of Iron,' by Howard Pyle (Harpers), is an unusually entertaining and stirring story, the scene of which is laid in England during the reign of Henry IV. The fortunes of the hero, Myles Falworth, from the time that he comes, a raw country lad, to enter the service of a great noble as squire, until he wins a bride and his father's pardon by a successful tourney (very spiritedly described) before the king, will be followed, by every boy reader especially, with the deepest interest. There are numerous striking scenes which admirably show the manner of life among the retainers of a great household, and the sports and exercises which formed the chief part of the education of a knight. The not too archaic style of the narrative lends reality to it, and the illustrations, drawn by the author, add much to the attractive appearance of the book.

'A New Mexico David,' by Charles F. Lummis (Scribners), gives, in a number of short stories and sketches not remarkable for literary quality, a clear impression of some aspects of life in Arizona and western New Mexico. The Pueblo Indians and the Mexicans of mixed Spanish and Indian blood are the principal figures, and unconsciously we absorb a good deal of information about them and about their savage neighbors, the Navajos, Apaches, and Comanches. The descriptions of New Mexican games, and the instruction "How to Throw the Lasso," will be hailed by boys in want of a new "fad."

The scene of William Stoddard's 'Little Smoke' (Appletons) is laid in the Black Hills. The real hero, however, is not the Sioux boy whose name the book bears, but Bert Raynor, a plucky Ohio boy, who, having ventured into this region in company with two prospecting miners, is captured by the Indians. They spare him solely because of his courage and endurance. Life in a lodge is well described, as are also some of the sports of the Ogalallah youth. Interwoven with Bert's story are the adventures of his two white companions, which are amusingly told. Gen. Custer's defeat and death and Bert's escape are the closing incidents. The book has a number of excellent illustrations by Fred S. Dellenbaugh.

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We are somewhat doubtful whether the first and most ambitious of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's 'Stories for Boys' (Scribners) can be properly so considered. It is a very clever piece of extravagant humor, which men rather than boys will understand and appreciate. This is not the case with those which succeed, and of which boat-racing, football, and tennis are the themes. These are related with much vigor and dash, while the heroes in each are fine, manly fellows who will prove good companions to the boy reader. The main incident of the closing story of the collection—an unsuccessful attempt to induce a young jockey to cheat in a horse-race—will, we are glad to think, be unintelligible to many lads.

'The Boy Travellers in Northern Europe,' by Thomas W. Knox (Harpers), is the best of the series which we have read. The countries visited, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, and Norway, are described in a clear, if not always lively, way, the accounts of scenes and places being illustrated by unusually well-chosen pictures. The author errs, perhaps, in putting a little too much condensed history into the conversation and diaries of his youthful travellers. The make-up of the volume is marked by the same excellences as that of its predecessors, including the device of route-maps on the inside of the covers.

'The Pilots of Pomona,' by Robert Leighton (Scribners), has for its scene of action the Orkney Islands. Adventure abounds, and is in general probable enough. One incident, however, certainly puts too great a strain upon credulity. For a boy adrift upon the Arctic Sea to discover and board a vessel apparently deserted, and to find the dead bodies of the crew in a state of almost perfect preservation, scattered through the ship in life-like postures, thirteen years after they had perished, is a palpable invention, and one not called for by the plot. Mr. Leighton's style is thoroughly good, with a judicious admixture of dialect. The careful descriptions of scenery, animals, and plants (or, rather, lack of plants), together with manners and ways of life in the Orkneys, have every appearance of accuracy, and may well interest not only the boys, but their fathers and mothers, too.

'We All,' by Octave Thanet (Appletons), a pleasant little story of a fortnight's happenings on an Arkansas plantation, is made to read us the lesson of human brotherhood. A Chicago boy, the spoiled child of a millionaire, is brought to visit his poor Southern cousins, and learns, while sharing their busy, unconventional life, that luxury is not the only good thing in the world. Rheumatic old Aunt Valley, playing Kuklux with the help of little Larry and the docile mules mounted with pillows, cuts a figure not soon to be forgotten. Altogether, the book is brightly written and gives a vivid picture of lonesome plantation life.

The 'Jo-Boat Boys,' by the Rev. J. F. Cowan (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), is one of those children's books which are said to be "just the thing for Sunday-school libraries." It is a dull story, and its only excuse for existing lies in the fact that it tries to picture the life of a neglected and little known group of people, the river boat-dwellers at Pittsburgh. But this is done with so little sympathy, the diction is so stilted and unnatural in spite of a large amount of slang, that the result is anything but convincing. As for the plot, it can be considered possible only on the ground that truth is stranger than fiction, while its intricacies confuse no one but the author.

'Half a Dozen Girls,' by Anna Chapin Ray (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), is full of observation, and makes a laudable attempt to find material for a story in every-day life. But while most of the characters are fairly natural, some are quite overdone. Particularly is this true of the severe Aunt Jane, a progressive and conscientious woman, but, paradoxically, "so busy doing good that she has no time to be good." The talks of two mothers with their children furnish the didactic note, which seems to us a little out of date. Their main idea is one which we have somewhere met with before, namely, that "home is woman's sphere." Hence much fun is made of the woman with a career, although in the last chapter it is intimated that one girl goes to college and another studies medicine.

A posthumous work, 'Last Words,' by the lamented Juliana Horatia Ewing (Roberts Bros.), turns out to be simply a collection of the author's last-published writings, and to contain only one or two sketches which have not seen the light before. "Mary's Meadow," the principal story in the book, is a charming description of the doings of some delightful children, well-bred, as Mrs. Ewing's children always are, and as far from priggishness as from anything coarse or vulgar. A considerable part of the volume is taken up with matter more or less horticultural, and the "Letters from a Little Garden," as well as some of the stories, give many useful bits of information and general principles for inexperienced gardeners. From Mr. C. D. Warner's dedication of 'My Summer in a Garden,' in which he plainly implies that his wife's pretended help in his gardening was really no help at all, Mrs. Ewing infers that American women perhaps do not "*grub* so energetically" as their English cousins. Very likely this is true; our wilting summer heats might dampen the ardor, as they certainly would the clothing, of even an English grubber. But if Mrs. Ewing had ever seen the flowers which a New England woman, overburdened with house and farm cares, sometimes manages to coax from the arid soil of a Northern hillside, she would have been convinced that love of flowers, even to the point of grubbing, is not unknown on this side the Atlantic. Her many lovers will welcome the picture of Mrs. Ewing given as a frontispiece, which, although its reproduction is far from satisfying the artistic sense, conveys a pleasant impression of a very admirable personality.

We are afraid that 'Jolly Good Times at Hackmatack' (Roberts Bros) will seem to young readers a misnomer for Mrs. M. P. W. Smith's reminiscences of an earlier time in New England. The terribly wearisome Sundays she describes, the rigid home-discipline, and the lack of sympathy, or at least absence of its expression, between parents and children, cannot be overlooked for the sake of the many out-door delights, nor for popcorn, apples, and cider in the evenings at home, nor even for that priceless treasure, cross but capable Liddy Ann, who could and did make endless mince-pies and doughnuts.

'Betty: a Butterfly,' by A. G. Plympton (Roberts Bros.), tells the old story, *amor omnia vincit*, in a rather novel way. Flighty little Betty, who was always troublesome and often naughty while in the care of stiff Quaker "Aunt Nancy," learns to be a thoughtful and unselfish child when taken to live with her more demonstrative Uncle Richard, to whom she gives her heart at once in the most unreserved fashion. Her goodness, indeed, fairly rises into heroism when she risks her life in the attempt to save from his burning studio the precious picture which is to make her uncle famous.

Prof. John Trowbridge, in 'The Electrical Boy' (Roberts Bros.), has happily combined with an interesting story of a New York waif's adventures enough information about electricity to make a wide-awake boy want to know more. The many friends whom little Richard makes on his way through life, and his few enemies, furnish the book with a variety of characters, and, as the scene shifts from New York tenements, dime museums, and electrical workshops to an Arizona mining camp, there is no tiresome sameness in the surroundings. The vagaries of Swamm, who plays the part of villain through all his protean changes of disguise, are sufficiently amusing. The great Montana giant, with his huge frame and timid character, overmastered by the one passion, ruling even in death, not to be exhibited, is another original figure. The book is altogether readable and full of life.

The Century Co. add to the holiday list three pretty books reprinted from *St. Nicholas:* a new and enlarged edition of 'Baby World,' already a nursery favorite; 'Marjorie and her Papa,' by Robert Howe Fletcher; and 'Lady Jane,' by Mrs. C. V. Jamison. The first two are for the "wee, wee" children; the last, for the "middle-sized" ones.

A Score of Famous Composers. By N. H. Dole. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Pp. 540.

MR. DOLE has chosen for his book a half-punning title, which has only this disadvantage, that it may have prevented him from adding a few more names to his list that are quite as deserving of notice as Purcell or Glinka. The list includes, besides these two, Palestrina, Bach, Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Weber, Schubert, Spohr, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner—that is, thirteen Germans, two Italians, one Frenchman, one Pole, one Hungarian, one Englishman, one Russian. The name of Glinka seems oddly chosen, in view of the fact that both his two countrymen, Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky, are greater composers and much better known in our concert halls. But the facts about him will be new to most readers, and Mr. Dole has been able to make use of Glinka's memoirs at first hand. Mr. Dole was a musical critic for some years, and knows what he is writing about; the information he gives is remarkably accurate, and based on the most recent sources; indeed, he has collected his facts from so many sources that even a special student of musical literature occasionally comes across an anecdote or bit of information new to him. Principally, however, this collection of brief biographies is intended for the general reader and young student of music, who will have to go far to find another book of its kind so full of interest, combined with accuracy and freedom from petty partisan spirit. It is the composers themselves, rather than their works, that are here considered; so the book may be used as a sort of piquant sauce in connection with a brief history of music, such as Henderson's, Fillmore's, or Langhans's.

A few of Mr. Dole's statements may be questioned. We were not aware that Wagner declared of his youthful symphony that it "had many singular errors." It is technically a correct composition, but Wagner poked fun at it (a few months before his death) because it had themes "which it is easy to write counterpoint on, but difficult to express anything with"—a delightful aphorism for the advocates of "absolute" music to ponder over. Nibelungen is repeatedly spelled "Niebelungen"; and why say "Meistersingers," which

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is neither German nor English? The startling assertion is made that "the published list of Liszt's pupils gives the names of 227 men and 183 women." The list printed as an appendix to Pohl's Life of Liszt (Reclam) is very much smaller, but perhaps the authority quoted by Mr. Dole enumerated all those who call themselves pupils of Liszt, in which case, indeed, as he says, "the list is not complete." In view of recent events in France, it is amusing to read, in the Meyerbeer biography:

"For the first time in its history the Opéra Comique opened its doors to a foreigner. Meyerbeer was allowed to write for that world-famous stage, and his first work was 'L'Etoile du Nord.' Owing to the outbreak of war with Russia, the censorship nearly forbade its presentation; but owing to the personal influence of Napoleon III. it was permitted after a few textual changes were made, such as eliminating the expression '*Vive la Russie*,' and changing the word *tsar* to *ciel*."

Life of General Houston: 1793–1863. By Henry Bruce. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1891.

It cannot be said that this Life of Gen. Houston, in the series of "Makers of America," is anything but a very careless and unsatisfactory performance. It is written in a peculiarly irritating and wearisome style of self-sufficiency and newspaper omniscience, which it is hard enough to endure in journalism and still more in what professes to be permanent literature, and with a snip-snap epigrammatism which cannot do better than to characterize Andrew Jackson as a "scoundrel" and to describe the career of Aaron Burr as the "most fascinating in American history." As a specimen of its style and accuracy may be quoted: "There is a monument somewhere in Texas with this inscription, 'Thermopylæ had its survivors, the Alamo had none.' I have forgotten the circumstances. The words can hardly be forgotten." It would hardly be supposed that any American schoolboy would be ignorant that the inscription on the monument to the defenders of the Alamo in San Antonio reads: "Thermopylæ had her messenger of defeat; the Alamo had none," or that any one writing about the history of Texas would dismiss it in such a flippant paragraph.

The principal material for the book is obtained, by the aid of the scissors chiefly, from the pamphlet by C. Edwards Lester, entitled 'Sam Houston and his Republic,' written a good deal at the dictation of Houston himself when he was considered as a possible "hurrah" candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and in the very "high-falutin" style of the campaign biography; and a few personal anecdotes and reminiscences culled here and there from books give it its only value. There is no appreciation whatever of Houston's peculiar character, or his place as a remarkably interesting specimen of that type of the adventurous, practical-minded, reckless, and shrewd frontiersman, as developed by the conditions of American life in civilizing the wilderness—at once knight-errant and colonizer, adventurer and business man. The eccentricities and weaknesses of Houston's character, his childlike vanity, theatrical posing, impulsive recklessness, and self-indulgence were only upon the surface. At bottom there was the fund of saving common sense, the shrewd and prudent persistence and capacity, the sincere and far-sighted patriotism, which were no less remarkable in his administration of the civil affairs of the young republic of Texas and in his resistance to the secession madness, than in the Fabian policy of drawing Santa Anna into the interior and inducing him to divide his forces before he pounced upon him and swept his army and his prestige out of existence at San Jacinto. Houston can hardly be called a great man in the sense that Washington, Franklin, and Lincoln, or even Jefferson and Jackson, are, but he was a remarkable one, with strong and original characteristics. He performed great and valuable services to the nation, and it is a pity that there is not some adequate account of his character and career that shall not be a mere eulogy of the half-mythical founder of a State, or a mere record of personal eccentricity and adventurism.

Pictorial Astronomy for General Readers. By George F. Chambers, F.R.A.S. Macmillan & Co. 1891. 16mo, pp. 267.

There is no lack of popular books about astronomy by those who look upon the subject from the inside, as, Herschel, Secchi, Newcomb, Langley, Young, Lockyer, Ball. Mr. Chambers is none of these. He is not a scientific observer of the stars, nor has he an ordinary astronomer's acquaintance with celestial mechanics. He is a well-known compiler of astronomical books, useful in their way, but marked by incompleteness and a want of discrimination. The present little treatise will serve the purpose of a person who wants some light reading with pictures touching most of those important topics of astronomy that call for no mental exertion, about right in most of its statements, and not seriously unjust in many of its appreciations. To show how simple everything is here made, we annotate a short passage taken almost at random. The numerals in parentheses refer to our remarks below:

"In calculating the different positions of Mars (1), and comparing his own observations (2) with those of Tycho Brahe, Kepler was astonished at finding numerous apparent irregularities (3) in Mars's orbit, and still more in its distance from the earth (4). He soon saw (5) that the orbit could not be circular, and eventually recognized that it must be (6) an ellipse, with the sun occupying one of the two foci. . . . The path of a planet once traced, the next thing (7) to determine was what regulated the irregularities observed in its course. Kepler, having remarked (8) that the velocity of a planet (9) seemed to be greatest when it was nearest to the sun, and least when it was most remote from the sun, proceeded to suggest that an imaginary line joining the centre of a planet and the centre of the sun would pass over equal areas in equal times. . . . He sought to discover if any relation subsisted between the diameters of the orbits and the times occupied by the planets in traversing them. After twenty-seven years (10) of laborious research (11), he found out that a relationship did subsist, and thus was able to assert his third law."

(1.) Kepler did not set out by calculating places of Mars from its elements, but on the contrary by endeavoring to deduce from the observations the eccentricity of the orbit.

(2.) At the time referred to, Kepler is not known to have observed Mars, and only a very few of his observations were used by him in the investigation of the motions of that planet.

(3.) What incited Kepler to his great work was not finding irregularities, but a belief that by a method of calculation different from that in use (based on apparent instead of mean oppositions) known seeming irregularities could be made to disappear.

(4.) The distance from the earth could not be a subject of observation, and consequently irregularities in this distance could not be detected. The only thing in the work with which we can connect this belongs to a later time, after a great part of the work had been done and a corrected theory of the earth's motion had been made.

(5.) For "soon" read: after five years of diligent research.

(6.) This "must be" conveys no hint of the mode in which the opposite errors of two hypotheses directed Kepler's suspicions to the ellipse as the form of the orbit.

(7.) Mr. Chambers writes as if Kepler first ascertained the form of the orbit and then introduced the principle of areas. But it was the other way. He had assumed this principle long before he dreamed of the orbit not being circular. Indeed, without some such assumption he would not have had sufficient data to determine the shape of the path, since the distance of Mars could not be determined except by an intricate procedure seldom applicable. Indeed, except for movements in latitude too slight to prove much, all that is observed is variable movements in longitude.

(8.) This remark was of course one of the earliest generalizations concerning planetary motion.

(9.) A *superior* planet is meant.

(10.) The discovery was made 1618, May 8. Twenty-seven years before, Kepler had not taken up the pursuit of astronomy.

(11.) Although he puzzled long over the figures before he happened to light on the true relation, there was nothing to be called systematic research, nothing comparable for an instant with the work upon Mars.

In short, the author correctly states Kepler's laws; but as to how he came by them (further than that two were from studies of the motions of Mars) he seems to have not the slightest idea. To show that the passage is not exceptional, as this comes from p. 10, we will see what we can find on the tenth page from the end. We find this:

"His [Ptolemy's] great work was the celebrated Μεγάλη σύνταξις, better known by its Arabian designation of The Almagest. This work contains, amongst other things, a review of the labors of Hipparchus; a description of the heavens, including the Milky Way; a catalogue of stars; sundry arguments against the motion of the earth, and notes on the length of the year."

Even the title is wrongly given, and the description of the contents is as if one should explain that the Bible is a work containing among other things a discussion of the age of Moses, a description of Solomon's temple, a list of commandments, sundry exhortations against sloth, and the memoirs of Paul of Tarsus.

Das Papstthum. Von I. von Döllinger. Neubearbeitung von Janus 'Der Papst und das Concil,' im Auftrag des inzwischen heimgegangenen Verfassers, von J. Friedrich. Munich. 1891.

What little doubt may have remained as to the authorship of 'Janus'—a work which stirred so profoundly the Catholic world during the Vatican Council—has been removed by the publication of a new edition under the editorship of Prof. J. Friedrich, a disciple of Dr. Döllinger and the well-known historian of the Council. The intimation of a dual authorship in the Preface to the first edition was justified by a little collaboration on the part of Prof. J. Huber, but virtually the entire work was Döllinger's. He always regretted that, with a view to popularizing the volume, he had omitted all reference to the sources on which it was based—an omission of which Cardinal Hergenrother and his other opponents took full advantage. He never replied to their attacks, but in his later years he grew solicitous to see the work issued

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in a more perfect shape, with a refutation of the arguments alleged against it. This labor he confided to Prof. Friedrich, who, until the death of his revered master, worked upon it under his eye. It is at last completed and forms a portly octavo of nearly six hundred pages. The thoroughness with which the editor has performed his task is evidenced in the extent of the notes, which, allowing for their smaller type, must contain nearly as much matter as the original text. These consist partly of citations of authorities, partly of rejoinders to Hergenrother and others, and partly of new material, completing and perfecting the necessarily rapid sketch which Döllinger had so hastily traced. A fairly full index adds much to the value of the volume as a work of reference.

Though written as a *pièce d'occasion*, for a special time and purpose, 'The Pope and the Council' contains the quintessence of such varied and profound stores of learning, so clearly and incisively set forth, that its value is not ephemeral. It is well worth study by all who are interested in the questions constantly arising from the tireless political activity of the Holy See—questions which are not confined to Europe, but, like the Catholic Church itself, are coterminous with the globe. In its present shape, with its ample apparatus, this volume worthily preserves in a permanent form a pitiless exposition of the methods by which the papacy has, step by step, advanced to the domination of the Church and to the establishment of the most extraordinary spiritual despotism that the world has seen.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Arnold, Sir Edwin. Japonica. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.
Austin, J. O. The Ancestral Dictionary. Providence, R. I.: The Author.
Balg, G. H. The First Germanic Bible. B. Westermann & Co.
Ball, Sir R. S. Star-Land. Boston: Ginn & Co.
Bien, H. M. Ben-Beor: A Story of the Anti-Messiah. Baltimore: Isaac Friedenwald & Co.
Bissell, Dr. Mary T. Physical Development and Exercise for Women. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Bostwick, Lucy W. Margery Daw's Home Confectionery. Brentano. 50 cents.
Butterworth, H. Zigzag Journeys in Australia. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.75.
Cameron, E. L. A Hard Lesson. John A. Taylor & Co. 50 cents.
Campbell, Sir G. A Ruby beyond Price. New York: Minerva Publishing Co. 25 cents.
Carmen: The Toreador Song. Brentano. $1.50.
Chester, Eliza. Chats with Girls on Self-Culture. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Church, Rev. A. J. The Story of the Odyssey. Macmillan & Co. $1.
Church, Rev. A. J. The Story of the Iliad. Macmillan & Co. $1.
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